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The

McAfee-Skiles-Liebmann Memorial

THE HISTORY OF THE
LIVES AND TIMES
OF
THREE AMERICAN SOLDIERS
AND THEIR FAMILIES AND CONNECTIONS

Most of whom have gone on "To that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns"

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AUGUST GEORGE LIEBMANN
Chicago, Illinois

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August George Liebmann
1928

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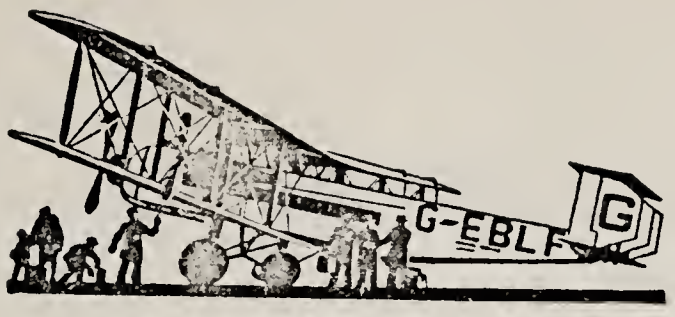

McAfee-Skiles-Liebmann Memorial

A HISTORY OF THREE SOLDIERS: MISSOURIANS

1. John McAfee, War of 1812 and Mexican War, 1846-47.
2. George Baker Skiles, a Private in the Union Army.
3. August Liebmann, 1st. Lieut., Missouri Home Guard.

Compiled by the private research of
August George Liebmann

a direct descendant of McAfee and Skiles in the Maternal Line, and of August Liebmann in the Paternal Line.

Shakespeare said, "War is a game which, if their subjects were wise, kings would not play at"; but in the main, our American history has proven that war is the tragic resort when all appeals to reason have failed. The disciples of power-worship and world dominion have at their disposal and use every agency for molding the public mind in their own selfish interest, they do not hesitate to disturb the peace of mankind, and peace is not regarded by them as being sacred, save when something selfish is to be gained by it. Then war is always possible. The nation that does not realize that and prepare for it, deserves to meet with disaster, in reward of its folly.

August George Liebmann.

Chicago, Illinois,
April 11, 1928.

A World-Wide Condition That Breeds War

We Americans who have traditions are in duty bound to the memory of our fathers. We must strive to uphold the principles for which they fought, toiled and suffered.

It is difficult to glorify war, and yet war is the tragic resort when all appeals to reason have failed.

The cause of war is best explained in the words of Stephen Crane:

"These stupid peasants who, throughout the world, hold potentates on their thrones, make statesmen illustrious, and provide generals with lasting victories. All with ignorance, indifference or half-witted hatred, moving the world with the strength of their arms, and getting their heads knocked together, in the name of God, the king, or the stock exchange; immortal, dreaming, hopeless asses, who surrender their reason to the care of a shining puppet, and persuade some toy to carry their lives in his purse."

Zola, the noted French author, claims that humanity is always struggling to attain the divine, that in thousands of years of attempted civilization, man is dominated by inherited instincts. These instincts are described by him as about half wolf and half hog, with a trace of divinity.

In times of peace, the hog instinct dominates; in time of war it is the wolf that holds sway. The divinity in man is like a candle flame in the breeze, it flickers, and it sometimes sheds a clear light for the moment, and then is almost extinguished.

Eternal peace on earth can come only through eugenics and education; by proper breeding and education the human race may become civilized and divine. Then, and then only, will real peace on earth, good will toward men, be an established fact.

A. G. L.

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Chapter I

THE MCAFEES, originally MACDUFFIE:

According to Dr. Neander Woods, D.D., LL.D., of Louisville, Kentucky, in his historical account of the McAfee family in America, they were of the original Highland Clan Mac Duffie of Colonsay.

Among the numerous islands which lie just off the western coast of Scotland, and which in olden days were dominated by the Lords of the Isles, from the Twelfth to Sixteenth Centuries, is one known as Colonsay, pertaining to Argyleshire. It is only about fifty miles northwest of the city of Glasgow. This island was the possession and home of the McAfee Clan for centuries. But they ceased to exist after the year 1645, when their Chieftain Malcolm McAfee was cruelly slain and the Clan dissolved.

When this calamity overtook them, they were not only dispossessed of their original inheritance, but the clan as such ceased to have a separate existence.

The majority of its members joined the McDonald Clan of Islay; others settled with the Camerons under Lochiel, where they became distinguished for their bravery; others chose homes for themselves around the entrance of the Firth of Clyde, while still others crossed the channel and settled in the north of Ireland, and from there migrated to America.

At one end of the island of Colonsay, there was a sort of valley, a little depression extending across its width; and when the tide rose, the sea ran through the depression, thereby separating the two parts and making two islands of the one. This lower and smaller one was called Oronsay, and it became a historic burial ground of much celebrity.

Many tombs of the McAfees were to be found there, and on them they figured as warriors and ecclesiastics, but there was yet another more famous isle, only about eighteen miles to the northwest of Colonsay, in which the McAfees should feel a tender interest, namely Iona.* Here was located one of the most famous seats of learning and piety to be found in

* NOTE.—Iona, a small island of the Hebrides about thirty miles from the mainland of Scotland. It is celebrated for its ancient ruins, and especially from its connections with St. Columbus, who took up his residence there after the middle of the Sixth Century; forty-eight kings of Scotland and four of Ireland and eight of Norway are said to be buried there.

the world in ancient times, and here was a noted burial place, to which the bodies of kings and princes were brought from afar for honored sepulture.

In this world-renowned cemetery reposes the body of Malcolm McAfee, the last chieftain of the McAfee Clan, slain in 1645. The spot was visited by Pennant in 1772 (as quoted by Ian in his Customs of the Clans), and he describes in detail the carvings and inscriptions on the tomb of the old chieftain.

It presented an effigy of a warrior, in high relief, armed with the great two-handed sword, and among the ornaments was the long fada or galley which is the invariable ensign of an Insular or West Highland Chief. The inscription on his tomb was as follows:

Hic Jacet Malcolumbus Mac Duffie de Colonsay

The American families of McAfee are largely descendants of John McAfee, who migrated from Scotland to Ireland about 1672.

This John McAfee lived in Scotland, 1645-1672, and he married Elizabeth Montgomery near Glasgow in 1670.

Tempted by liberal land grants from James I, who desired to plant a Scotch Colony in Ulster, McAfee accepted proposals and migrated to County Armagh, Ireland, when about 27 years of age.

This and similar migrations of the times, 1611-1700, is the answer to the question: Who and what are Scotch-Irish?

THE SKILES, originally STILES:

According to Henry R. Stiles, A.M., M.D., of the Stiles families of New England (1659)* in his historical account on the origin of the family in England and the origin of the name, the Stiles family is of Anglo-Saxon origin. (Descendants of Robert Stiles of Rowley, Mass., 1659.) (Descendants of William Stiles of Dover, N. H., 1701.)

If other families claim that their ancestors came into England with William the Conqueror (he says), "ours may rest assured that it was in Britain before the conquest. This is evident from the name and from the ancient localities of the family which bore it.

* Papers of Ye Ship Christian, to New England from Ye Port of London, 16 March, 1634. Emigrants transported include Francis Stiles, 35 yrs.; Tho. Stiles, 20 yrs.; Jo. Stiles, 35 yrs.; Henrie Stiles, 40 yrs.; Joan Stiles, 35 yrs.; Henry Stiles, 3 yrs.; Jo. Stiles, 9 mos.; Rachell Stiles, 28 yrs.

"First, as to the name, Lower in his *English Surnames* (p. 84) mentions, 'among names which describe the nature or situation of the original bearers' residence, such as "Hill, Dale, Wood, etc.," that of Stile, Styles, given in the subsidy roll of the rape of Lewes, Co. Sussex, 1296, as "*Will at Stighele* and *Rich Atte Stighele*".

STYLE—Equivalents: Latin, stylus, stilus for stiglus, from a root; stig, to pique, which is in stimulus for stigulus, needle, etc. La Rousse's Dictionaire Universal, p. 1185.

STYLE—French, Style; Italian, Stile; Spanish, Estilo; Portugese, Estilo; Latin, Greek, Stylus-Stilus; a pillar, a style or writing instrument. Webster's Dictionary.

A writer in the Sussex Archaeological Collection, Vol. II, page 292, says: 'The word *atte* or *ater* as it is sometimes written, seems in all cases to denote the dwelling place, as in the names reduced to modern spelling, in town, at the steeple, at the stair, at the Style.'

The same authority (p. 292) says:

"The Saxon *Stighele* means at the Style or Steps, or rising path, so that '*Will* or *Rich atte Stighele*' simply designates a certain William and Richard who lived near a Stile, a primitive and simple method of distinguishing individuals at a period when family surnames were not as common as they now are.

"Thus by use and in course of time William at the Style became William Stile."

"From Stile was formed the word Stileman," also says Lower (p. 90), and it is not improbable that Still is another form of the name.

In the University of Cambridge history by Edm'd. Carter, published 1735, mention is made (p. 444) of John Styll, B.D. 1570, Fellow of Christ's College, as among the preachers at Cambridge, as also Styel-Styell; may not Stoyell be another form of the same name?

THE LOCALE OF THE FAMILY IN ENGLAND
A. D. 449-50

"The southeast corner in the present counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Kent, Essex, Sussex and Northampton; this was the very portion of the original Britain that was first conquered (A. D. 449-50) by the hordes of Jutes, Engles and Saxons who swarmed over from the European mainland, and finally

coalesced, A. D. 829, under King Ecgberght, and as the English people occupied what has since been known as England, i.e., the Land of the Engles."

"But for the real fatherland of the English race, and of course, for that of the STILES name and family, we must look further away, beyond England itself.

"If the reader will consult a map of Northern Europe, he will then see this remoter fatherland, in the Fifth Century, A. D., the northern portion of the peninsula now known as Jutland, and which divides the North Sea or German Ocean from the Baltic Sea, was occupied by a warrior tribe called

Jutes, who were probably akin to the race that was fringing the opposite shore of Scandinavia, and settling among the Danish Isles.

"From the south of the same peninsula of Jutland, the tribe of Saxons spread over the sand flats of Holstein and along the marshes of Friesland and the Elbe, and between the Jutes and the Saxons, in the very heart of the peninsula, was a district which we now call Sleswick, but which was then known as Angeln or the Engles Land.

"These three tribes were so closely united as to be known to neighboring people under the common name of Englishmen, a name which indicates also the Angles as being at that time when their history opens to us, the most powerful of the three.

"It was by successive invasions of these closely related tribes that the eastern and southeastern parts of Britain were first permanently occupied and ultimately made England.

"First, about 449-50 A. D., the Jutes under the Ealdormen (Earls) Hengest and Horsa, invaded and held what is now known as the County of Kent.

"Their success invited a mightier foe to the work of inva-

sion, the freebooter Saxons from the Friesland and Holstein shores, pirates whose long pillaging and ravaging of the eastern shore of Britain from the Wash to the Solent, gave it the name of the 'Saxon Shore'."

"In A. D. 447, bands of these pirates made a landing, which became the basis for a permanent occupation of that district, now known as the shores of Norfolk and Suffolk, and gave to the foreigner the whole shore of Britain from the Wash to Southampton Water.

"Then in A. D. 477, the Engles, most powerful of all, slowly but steadily pressed forward and occupied Mid-Britain, from the Humber to the Forth.

"Here sprang up a new Germanic nation upon the wreck of the old Roman Empire."

It in turn was swallowed up with the Norman Invasion from France, October, 1066, and the dynasty of the present dates from that period.

"No well-defined proof exists of direct connection between the English family of STYLES, STILES or STYLE and the American family of STILES."

Nor has any connection been discovered between the STILES family and Skiles family in America.

The corruption of Stiles into Skiles would be a thing of ease, for in the days of making one's mark, signatures were often made by the scrivener, public writer, justice or notary, etc., etc., and the oblique crossing of "T" would inadvertantly transform that letter into a "K," without any conscious effort upon the part of any one at the moment to do so; but an adjudication of such a document would commit the heirs from that moment for all future time to the change, and none would at the time be any wiser as to that change actually having been made.

Chapter II

The Skiles-McAfee and August Liebmann Families in America

To make a comprehensive analysis of the Skiles-McAfee family migrations, consideration must be given the

CHEROKEE COUNTRY

consisting of the northern part of what is now Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and western North Carolina, and virtually all of what is now the States of

TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY

The Cherokees, of all Indians, were considered as the most important and intellectual tribe, and excepting perhaps the Iroquois, the most powerful of all the aborigines.

The Cherokees at the peak of their power, during the early colonial period of North America, numbered twenty-five thousand.

See *Historic Sullivan*, by Taylor:

Historical Register of the United States Army, Vol 1, p. 47.
Lossing's Field Book of the War of 1812.
North Carolina Historical Commission, Raleigh, N. C.

The history of the August Liebmann family in America begins in Gasconade County, Missouri. The name is German. August Liebmann migrated to America with other Germans after the revolutionary fiasco in Saxony in 1848.

The name is well known throughout the German Republic, its owners being in all walks of life—manufacturers, tradesmen, journalists, artists and philosophers. The name is borne by both Hebrew and Gentile families.

The August Liebmann here referred to was of German Lutheran faith.

The people who migrated from the older colonies of Pennsylvania and Virginia, into the contested territory held by the Cherokees, did so because they could obtain land in abundance and relatively cheap, so far as money was concerned. The real price which they paid was the danger or hardship they were compelled to endure in order to hold their newly acquired lands. They deserve the credit of hav-

ing reduced to actual acquisition the territory west of the Allegheny Mountains, extending northward to the Great Lakes and westward to the Mississippi River. From the conquest of the Cherokee country, above noted, they sought to preserve and maintain the continental integrity of the United States. The next step was the Louisiana Purchase of the Mississippi Valley, followed by the conquest of Mexico and the acquisition of the lands north of the Rio Grande River, to the Oregon discovery of Lewis and Clark, and washed by the Pacific Ocean.

These pioneers were a heroic people, baptized with a sprinkling of Revolutionary blood on Kings Mountain, who afterward, five years later, struck for independence under the banner of the daring young state of Franklin; who grappled single-handed and alone for fifty years with the dusky warriors of the forest, in all their battles from the Ohio River to the Southern Gulf.

They beat back the British legions at New Orleans, and smote the false Spaniard at Pensecola. They rushed with Taylor and Scott to the aid of Kearney at Monterey, and shared the triumph over Mexico.

These pioneers generally were very poor, but they were for the most part honest, brave, with an abiding faith in God.

The pioneer outfit was picturesque and suited to his surroundings. The men wore moccasins and breech clouts, like an Indian, besides a hunting shirt and fur cap. They also carried at the belt a knife and hatchet, and a rifle was thrown across the shoulder.

The women were dressed plainly and rode the family horse if there was one. The cooking utensils and such things as could be packed on horseback were also brought with them. In addition to this, corn and vegetable seeds were surely not to be forgotten.

The building of the cabin was the first and most important undertaking. This was done by the use of large logs, hewn into shape, giving a flat inner and outer wall to the cabin. They were cribbed up and held in place by means of interlocking notches cut into the ends for the walls.

The cracks then remaining between the walls were fitted with "chinking," short pieces of wood, and around these was daubed a plaster made of clay. The door was made of heavy

cross-pieces, strong enough to resist the weight of an India who might at any moment test his strength upon it.

The roof consisted of clapboards, or long oak shingle overlapping one another and fastened by heavy logs if nai were not available.

The chimney was the celebrated "stick and dirt" typ This was made of rock or burnt clay for some distance fro the actual fire place, and upon the part where the heat wa diminished, alternate layers of billets or pieces of wood, ge erally hickory, with clay plaster was used to finish it t the top.

The floor was made of logs with a portion of the roundnes hewed off, imparting a semblance of flatness. These wer called puncheon floors.

As the population increased and the means of transporta tion improved, all these primitive means of the pioneer wer gradually displaced by the most modern conveniences o civilized life.

If the pioneer moved into a neighborhood, even thoug sparsely settled, his labors were greatly lessened, for in orde to give him "a send-off" the people came from the country side, and by prearrangement conducted a frolic called "hous raising"; they performed the heaviest tasks in the buildin of the cabin, their labors being interspersed with singing dancing, romping and eating the delicacies which the womer had prepared.

In order to assist a newcomer to clear his land, there wa a "log-rolling." In the fall, if unable to gather his crop, there was a "corn-shucking." In fact, all the festivities of the time had some practical object in view.

In the beginning it was a conflict with the elements and the great unknown of a new wilderness, then in sequence followed our wars, first for absolute independence and the permanent dissolution of the economic tutelage of the Old World.

Then came wars against the aboriginal tribes and the Mexicans, to carve out and maintain a continental United States extending from the Blue Ridge on the east to the shores of the Pacific nearly three thousand miles distant to the west.

Then our Civil War, a test of strength between the North

and South, in a struggle for supremacy to dominate and dictate the future political life of the nation.

The human element involved put the South at a great moral disadvantage, and whilst the most powerful in the beginning of the crisis, they grew steadily weaker and lost their cause.

Then came the big influx of Europeans, after all of the internal strife had come to an end. Europe moved over at the rate of several million people per annum, so that today the bulk of our population have not the slightest conception of the early struggles to make and preserve this nation.

In this great undertaking (the creation of the United States) the archives of the Federal Government hold authentic records which indicate three principal gateways of vital importance to the making of this country.

These Portals of the Past, in order of importance to future development, were undoubtedly: first, Massachusetts, for throwing down the gauntlet at Lexington April 19, 1775;

Then Pennsylvania, the heart of the United Colonies, and then Virginia, the great outdoors from the Atlantic to the Mississippi claimed as its own. In the cradle of Virginia were born the men who pushed the flag to the Pacific, well trained by early hardship in the Cherokee Country.

Events in the Lives and Times of the Early McAfee and Skiles Families

(*From Mss. in Office of Secretary of State of North Carolina*)

Proceedings of the Safety Committee in Tryon County, 14th August, 1775; John Walker, Chairman; Articles of Association, Resolutions, etc., etc.

"An Association"

"The unprecedented, barbarous and bloody actions committed by the British Troops on our American brethren near Boston on the 19th of April and 20th of May, last, together with hostile operations," etc., etc.

"We, therefore, the subscribers, freeholders and inhabitants of Tryon County, do hereby faithfully unite ourselves under the most sacred of ties of religion, honor and love to our country, firmly to resist by force," etc., etc.

Forty-eight signatures, including James McAfee.

The house of delegates or representatives of the Colony of Transylvania: Mr. Robert McAfee appointed Sergeant-at-Arms, May 26, 1775.

The battle of Lexington was fought April 19, 1775, and in May, George Washington was elected Commander-in-Chief of the American forces and the war for Independence had fairly begun. North Carolina espoused very earnestly the Continental cause, as the Americans termed their side. The people of Mecklenburgh County were particularly bold, and in May, 1775, more than a year before Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, they passed the celebrated Mecklenburgh Resolutions, which embodied the principles and contained many of the phrases of the declaration.

The Tories (colonists who wanted to keep the country under the crown of the King of England) having banded together for the purpose of plundering the adherents of the American side, caused the settlers of this region to organize vigilance committees, who made short work of the Tories as a body.

Lives and Times of Early Settlers

Virginia and North Carolina selected Evan Shelby to lead an expedition against the Indians, as the British had agents and emissaries all through the frontiers, whose duty it was to incite the savage tribes to attack those who adhered to the American cause.

Patrick Ferguson had organized a band of Tories and was making threatening demonstrations against the settlers. In order to meet the situation, a force of militia of Washington County under command of John Sevier, and another force from Sullivan County under the command of Isaac Shelby, with about 500 men, were joined by Colonel James Williams and Colonel William Campbell of Virginia, who was then chosen Commander-in-Chief of the united forces, which numbered about 1,500 men.

The Battle of Kings Mountain, an American victory, was the result of these operations.

This battle was a decisive blow struck at a critical moment which was very advantageous to the American cause. John Sevier's great prominence in Tennessee dates from this battle (1780).

The War of 1812 with England was due largely to the intrigues of British agents and traders continuously inciting the Indians of the Cherokee Country against the American settlers. The Indians were willing and eager to take such counsel, hoping thereby to make a last determined stand against the white settlers.

In the end the Indians lost; they were obliged to quit. The whites had become too numerous, and had become too well organized to be successfully resisted.

The British invaded and burned Washington in 1814, and as a result it is impossible to obtain the names of families of the first Federal Census (1790) for the states of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey or Tennessee. These archives in the Department of State were totally destroyed.

Lives and Times of Early Families

The Mexican War was fought by Americans closely connected by ties of blood to those who had done the work of pioneering in Texas.

In 1824 Mexico revolted from Spain, and in 1836 Texas, following the example thus set for her, declared herself independent of Mexico. About fifteen years after this act it became evident that Mexico intended, if possible, to crush Texan independence by force of arms. (See map, page 73.)

The people in that group of states, originally the Cherokee country, from whence came the Texas pioneers, could not look upon the Texas people as strangers and foreigners, and it was impossible for them to sit quietly by and see them engaged in what appeared to be a hopeless struggle.

Accordingly when in her hour of need a cry went up from Texas for aid, it met with a quick and effectual response.

On the 4th of July, 1845, the Republic of Texas acceded to the terms offered her, and in December following, the state was formally admitted by a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress.

On the 24th of April, 1846, General Arista, the Mexican Commander, declared that a state of hostilities existed. At Fort Leavenworth, a government army post near the western border of Missouri, a small army was recruited, under the pretentious name of the Army of the West, and was being assembled preparatory to a march on New Mexico and California, then a part of Mexican territory. (See pp. 38-39-40.)

The Cherokee Country, 1775-1795

The first United States Census Records of this locality (1790) were totally destroyed, when the British Army invaded and burned Washington in the War of 1812. These records were in the Department of State and during the Civil War (1861-65), more fighting was done here than any place except in Virginia. Over 400 battles and skirmishes were fought on Tennessee soil, and as a result, the authenticating documents of the first families of Tennessee have been largely destroyed.

Life and Times of Jacob Skiles of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania

Jacob Skiles was a son of Henry Skiles of Lancaster County Pennsylvania, and Jacob had brothers, William and Henry, who served with him in Captain William Skiles' Company, Lancaster County Militia, about the time of the Revolutionary War.

In the early part of 1790 John May, from whom the city of Maysville, Kentucky, derived its name, and who had frequently before visited Kentucky, embarked at Kelly's Station on the Kanawha River for Maysville, in company with his clerk, Charles Johnston, and Jacob Skiles, a gentlemen en route from Virginia, who had with him a stock of dry goods for Lexington, Kentucky.

They arrived without accident at Point Pleasant, where they were joined by a man named Flynn and two sisters named Fleming, natives of Pittsburgh. After leaving Point Pleasant, when near the mouth of the Scioto, they were awakened at daylight on the morning of the 20th of March by Flynn, whose turn it was to watch, and informed that danger was at hand.

All instantly sprung to their feet and hastened on deck without removing their nightcaps or completing their dress. The cause of Flynn's alarm was quite evident; far down the river a smoke was seen ascending in thick wreaths above the trees and floating in thinner masses over the bed of the river. All instantly perceived that it could only proceed from a large fire; and what was there to kindle a fire in the wilderness which surrounded them?

No one doubted that Indians were in front, and the only question to be decided upon was upon what shore they lay, for the winding of the river and the distance from the smoke, rendered it impossible at first to ascertain the point. As the boat drifted on, however, it became evident that the fire was upon the Ohio shore; and it was instantly determined to put over to the opposite side of the river. Before this could be done, however, two white men ran down upon the beach, and clasping their hands in the most earnest manner, implored the crew to take them aboard. They declared that they had been taken by a party of Indians in Kennedy's Bottoms a few days before, and had been conducted across the Ohio, and had just effected their escape.

They added that the enemy was in close pursuit of them, and that their death was certain unless admitted on board. Resolute in their purpose on no account to leave the middle of the stream, and strongly suspecting the supplicants of treachery, the party paid no attention to their entreaties, but steadily pursued their course down the stream, and were soon considerably ahead of them. The two white men ran down the bank, in a direction parallel to the boat's course, and their entreaties were changed into the most piercing cries and lamentations upon perceiving the obstinacy with which the request was disregarded.

Instantly the obduracy of the crew began to relax. Flynn and the two females, accustomed from their youth to underestimate danger from the Indians, earnestly insisted upon going ashore and relieving the white men, and even the incredulity of May began to yield to the persevering importunity of the supplicants.

A parley took place. May called to them from the deck of the boat, where he stood in his night cap and night clothes, and demanded the cause of the large fire, the smoke of which had caused so much alarm. The white men denied there was any fire near them. This falsehood was so palpable, that May's former suspicions returned with additional force, and he positively insisted upon continuing their course without paying the slightest attention to the request of the men.

This resolution was formally seconded by Johnston and Skiles, and as vehemently opposed by Flynn and the Misses Fleming, for, contrary to all established rules of policy, the females were allowed an equal vote with the males on board the boat.

Flynn urged that the men gave every evidence of real distress which could be required, and recounted too many particular circumstances attending their capture and escape to give color to the suspicion that the story was invented for the occasion. He (Flynn) said it would be a burning shame to them and theirs forever if the two white men were left to their fate; he then asked to be put ashore, and he would go alone to their rescue.

This was accordingly done. The boat was steered out of the current into still water. Flynn swam ashore, and the moment he walked out on the bar he was immediately seized

and overpowered by a company of Indians who had been waiting for the event.

The boat, now deprived of the force of the current, drifted slowly in the backwash and fouled on a hidden obstruction. The boat was no sooner halted than it was immediately surrounded by a band of Indians. May, Johnston and Skiles offered armed resistance, along with the boat's crew, but without success.

One of the Misses Fleming was killed by a rifle ball entering her mouth. May received a ball through the forehead. Jacob Skiles was shot in the right shoulder, the ball ranging through the back and out the left shoulder. His stock of dry goods was scattered on the beach and utterly ruined.

Jacob Skiles narrowly escaped burning at the stake. Flynn was burned at the stake. Johnston was ransomed by a Frenchman at Sandusky and returned safely to his family. The other Miss Fleming was rescued. She narrowly escaped burning at the stake, but an Indian chief intervened, and returned her to her home in Pittsburgh.

McAfee-Skiles and August Liebmann Families

Register, Kentucky State Historical Society (1927).
"Life and Times of General Robert B. McAfee" (1840).
(See map, page 34.)

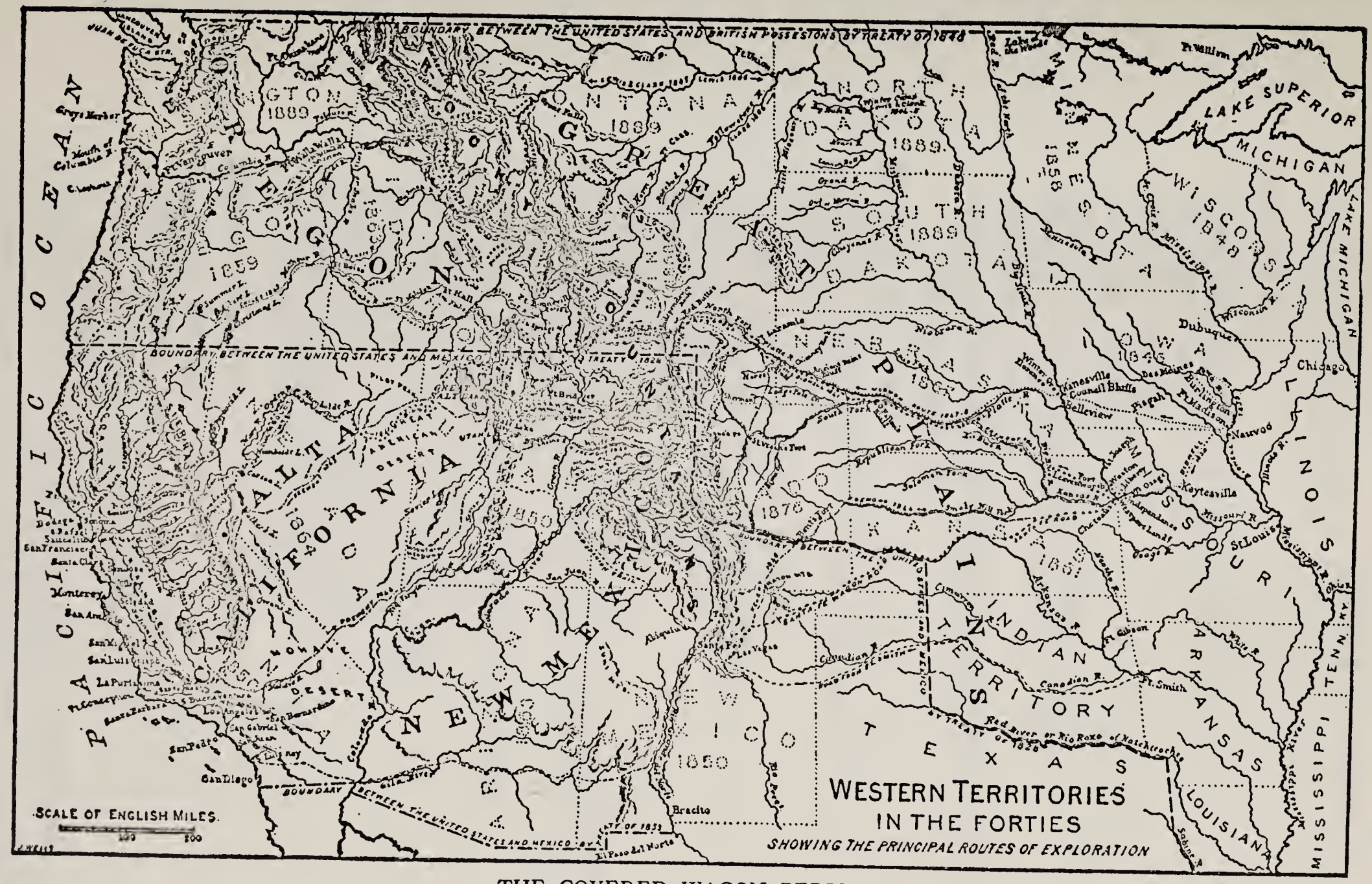
1735—James McAfee-Jane McMichael:

Married about 1735; embarked at Belfast, Ireland, and landed at Newcastle, Delaware River, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, about June 10, 1739, accompanied by three sons, John, James, Malcolm, an infant who died en voyage just a few days before landing.

They settled on Octorara Creek, Lancaster County, Pa., having funds to purchase 100 acres of land. They supported themselves mainly by weaving during the first years of settlement. The following children were born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania: George, Margaret, Robert, Mary, William and Samuel.

Robert, the father of General Robert B. McAfee, was born July 10 1745. John was killed at the ford of Rudy Creek, near New River, Virginia, about 1768, when about 40 years of age.

The family moved to Conecocheague, Western Pennsylvania, in 1752, where they remained a year, and in 1753 they removed across Virginia into North Carolina in the vicinity of Cowpens, but about 1755 they moved back to Virginia and settled on the Cataba River, where they remained until the major portion of the family moved to Kentucky. In 1763 they arrived in Augusta County, Virginia.


BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS BY TREATY OF 1846
BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO
TREATY 1824
OREGON 1859
WASHINGTON 1889
MONTANA 1889
NORTH DAKOTA 1889
SOUTH DAKOTA 1889
MINNESOTA 1858
WISCONSIN 1848
MICHIGAN
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
ILLINOIS
NEBRASKA 1854
IOWA 1846
MISSOURI
KANSAS 1861
INDIAN TERRITORY
ARKANSAS
LOUISIANA
MISSISSIPPI
TENN.
TEXAS
NEW MEXICO 1850
UTAH 1850
NEVADA 1864
CALIFORNIA 1850
PACIFIC OCEAN
GREAT SALT LAKE
GREAT AMERICAN DESERT
COLORADO DESERT
Dubuque
Chicago
Council Bluffs
Omaha
Nauvoo
Keytesville
St. Louis
Fort Gibson
Fort Smith
Red River or Rio Roxo of Natchitoches
Canadian R.
Missouri R.
Platte R.
Arkansas R.
Mississippi R.
Ohio R.
Wisconsin R.
Rock Island
Fort Vancouver
Walla Walla
Fort Hall
Fort Bridger
Fort Laramie
Fort Union
Fort Williams
Fort Benton
Fort Leavenworth
Fort Kearney
Fort Atkinson
Fort Des Moines
Fort Madison
Burlington
Galena
Belleview
Kanesville
Fort Snelling
Fort Crawford
Fort Winnebago
Fort Howard
Fort Brady
Fort Wilkins
Fort Vancouver
Fort Hall
Fort Bridger
Fort Laramie
Fort Union

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*Justice, Francis, p. 481.
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Skiles, James R., pp. 640, 738.
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Skilesville (P.O.), Kentucky (1874), abandoned.

* See same name, page 66. British Colonial Records show "Henry Justice, Esq., Barrister of the Middle Temple," was banished to America for failure to return a book borrowed from the library of Trinity College at Cambridge, England. This is an unknown person, yet it is cited to show the harsh laws in England which were invoked at that period. It was a favorite scheme of colonization.

Annals of Kentucky—Collins, Vol. I:

1773—Capt. Thos. Bullitt, with a party of surveyors and explorers, into Kentucky, including three brothers from Virginia, James, George and Robert McAfee. They accompanied Bullitt down the Ohio River as far south as the mouth of the Kentucky River.

The first land survey, which was afterward included in a town plat, was at Frankfort on July 16, 1773, by Hancock Taylor for one of the McAfee Brothers. It was probably abandoned for richer lands, as no authentic record of the survey exists.

June 22, Capt. Bullitt, Hancock Taylor and others in one company, and James McAfee, George McAfee and Robert McAfee, James McCoun, Jr., and Samuel Adams in another company, going together down the Ohio River, reach the mouth of Limestone Creek, where Marysville now stands, and remain two days.

June 24 Robert McAfee goes up Limestone Creek to the waters of the North Fork of Licking River, through what is now Mason County, and down that stream some twenty-five miles, thence northward through what is now known as Bracken County, to the Ohio River. With his tomahawk and knife makes a bark canoe and overtakes his company June 27 at the mouth of the Licking, where Covington now stands.

July 4 and 5 the companies visit Boone's Lick, in what is now Boone County, making seats and tent poles of the enormous ribs and backbones of the mastodons found there in large quantities.

July 7 at the mouth of the Levisa (or Kentucky) River, the companies separate, Capt. Bullitt going to the Falls, while Hancock Taylor and the McAfees go up the Kentucky and up Drennon Creek to Drennon Lick.

June 16 Robert McAfee has two surveys made embracing 600 acres, and including the bottom where Frankfort now stands.

ANNALS OF KENTUCKY—VOL. II

1775—Boones Transylvania Colony.
McAfee, James.
1794—*McAfee, Robert; murdered and robbed, New Orleans.
McAfee, Samuel; died 1801.

* See Life and Times of Robert B. McAfee, Kentucky State Historical Society. McAfee M/S A. D. 1840.

1780—Captain William McAfee wounded in battle with Indians; died of wounds, July-August, 1780.
1803—George McAfee, Sr., died on his farm near Salvisa, on Salt River, Mercer County, Kentucky, April 14, 1803.
1810—General Robert McAfee, in House of Representatives from Mercer County, Harrodsburg, during following terms: 1810-11-12-13-14-15-19-20-30-31-32.

Annals of Kentucky—Vol. I

1824—Heavy migration to Missouri:
1824—August 7 General Joseph Desha elected Governor; General Robert B. McAfee, Lieut. Governor, 1824-27.
1833—Charge d'affaires to New Granada, General Robert B. McAfee, from Mercer County, Kentucky.
1836—Charge d'affaires to Ecuador, General Robert B. McAfee from Mercer County, Kentucky.

Annals of Kentucky—Vol. II

1867-69—George L. McAfee, Representative from Hardin County (Vol. III).
1869-73—Allen Lawson McAfee, Kentucky Senate, Jasmine County.
1869-73—John J. McAfee, Rep. from Mercer County.
1790-1803—Jacob Skiles, pioneer of Warren County.
1825- —James R. Skiles, member of Legislature from Warren County.
1869-71—Henry H. Skiles, member of Legislature from Warren County.
1867-69—Francis Justice, member of Legislature from Logan County.

The McAfee Family

The family of the first generation were content to serve as privates in the Virginia Militia in the Revolutionary War, but James McAfee served as a lieutenant (James, son of James the Immigrant), and were politically Whigs.

From 1775 to 1780 their time was largely occupied in skirmishes with the British and Indians. In the year 1780, General George R. Clark and Colonel Ben Logan determined to attack the Indians at Old Chillicothe on the Little Miami

(now the State of Ohio) about three or four miles north of Xenia.

It is well to state at this time that, according to General Robert B. McAfee of the second generation, from whose own biography these facts are taken, contrary to supposition, that part of the State of Kentucky lying south of the Ohio and north of the Cumberland, was a sort of "no man's land" and had remained so for a period of five hundred years previous to the arrival of the pioneers and their families, of which his family was prominently known as part of the original white settlers.

It is apparent that this no man's land had existed as a hunting ground for both northern and southern tribes, who met there in pursuit of game and fought out their tribal differences; but both sides retiring, the northern Indians crossing back over the Ohio and the southern back over the Cumberland Rivers, respectively.

In *General Clark's campaign (1780) William McAfee commanded the company raised at Harrodsburgh, the expedition starting about the first of July. In one of the engagements Captain William McAfee, although shot through the breast, did not appear to be mortally wounded. He was carried part of the way on a litter between two horses to the Ohio at the mouth of the Licking, and thence down the falls of the Ohio and out to Floyd's Station, where he remained alive until his wife went from his station near Harrodsburgh to see him. His wound at last produced mortification and he died in August, 1780. Thus closed the life of a second brother of the original six at the hands of Indians, the oldest, John, having been killed at Rudy Ford, near New River, Virginia, about 1768.

George McAfee, brother of William, as they had married sisters of the Curry family, became the guardian of his brother's children and protector of his widow.

The McAfee families were fundamentally Presbyterian. As they grew up and increased, little difficulties would arise which were soon settled. One matter only led to a serious division, which occurred between James, Jr., the pioneer, and his son, James, on account of their land boundaries. There was a vacant space of forty poles between the original

* General George R. Clark died in extreme poverty. The present generation has subscribed to a fund of $2,000,000.00 for a memorial.

400-acre survey of 1773, which was to be divided between them in laying their settlements and pre-emptions, but a misunderstanding arose when it was surveyed, and James the father got the whole. This divided the family and became the cause of different burial grounds, yet no other serious difference grew out of it.

Robert B. states: "My father and family connections explored the wilderness of Kentucky and risked their lives for many years to procure land for themselves and their children. All had growing families and their high hopes and exertions were to see them all settled around them in peace and happiness. Vain hope! Some lost their lives, many of their descendants lived but a few years, and this disappointment fell upon many of them, so that at this day (1840) the second generation of many of the original settlers on Salt River are exiles in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, while strangers are in possession of that inheritance for which their fathers toiled and suffered."

Chapter III

The rustic fife in the April morning
Of '61 gave the notes of warning;
The rattle of drumsticks bang and beat
To the tread of a million marching feet.

The Incubation of the Civil War
1817 to 1861

To understand the condition of affairs that prevailed at the National Capital in Washington, D.C., upon the assembly of the Fifteenth Congress of the United States, December 1817: There were ten free and nine slave states, counting Delaware in the latter.

Early in the session Mississippi was admitted, and in December, 1818, a year later, Illinois, a free state, thus balancing the proportions between the two sections, as it had existed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and as it had been hiterto maintained.

So far all had gone well, notwithstanding the delay incident to the admission of Kentucky, and it is probable that if the same rate of increase could have been kept up on both sides, the fear of obtaining control in the House of Representatives of the United States, and in consequence the angry controversy which took place at this time and the ill-feeling which it engendered, might have been indefinitely postponed.

Such, however, was not the case, for reasons that seem to be inherent in the slavery system, as the South spread territorially more rapidly than the North, and in the session of 1818-19, the second of this Congress, Alabama and Missouri, two slave territories, applied for the authority to frame constitutions preparatory to their admission into the Union.

This, of course, precipitated the issue as to the balance of power; for, obviously, if these two applicants were to be brought into the Union with slavery, as in all probability they would elect to be, the proportion heretofore existing between Free and Slave States would be destroyed, and the preponderance of power in the Senate would be handed over to the South.

In December, 1819, Alabama was received into the Union

with slavery, and without any serious opposition in Congress. At this very time they were insisting very strenuousy upon forcing the people of Missouri to adopt a clause in their constitution which would put an end to slavery, under penalty of being refused admission to the sisterhood of states. Arising from this difficulty, Congress caused the adoption of a series of measures known as the Missouri Compromise.

This, in principle, defined the territory situated north of the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes, and between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River, as being free territory.

As states were added and the balance of power waxed and waned, Congress itself did not hesitate to violate its prior enactment. Neither of the great political parties regarded this measure as being particularly sacred, save when there was something to be gained by doing so.

Although the adoption of the Compromise put an end to the attempt upon the part of the North to abolish slavery in Missouri, it did not secure her admission into the Union, neither was it the work of Henry Clay. The honor of this solution belongs to Jesse B. Thomas, a Senator from Illinois, and a southern man by birth.

It is proper to say, however, that Mr. Clay lent the necessary weight of his great name and abilities to have the matter carried out.

The Crisis in Missouri—1861

Captain Nathaniel Lyon was virtually in command of the Department, his predecessor, General Harney was suspected of disloyalty and summoned to Washington. Francis Preston Blair, Jr., Congressman, and Captain Lyon of the United States Army, were determined that Missouri should be made to fight for the Union, instead of maintaining a neutrality on the question of secession.

The secessionists were defeated in the February referendum. It was a fatal blow to their cause, for it led the Twenty-first General Assembly to adjourn prior to establishing ways and means to set in motion the emergency legislation that had just been passed with reference to defending her armed neutrality.

In St. Louis, it is true, a small and gallant band of young men, under the lead of Basil W. Duke and Colton Greene, both of whom afterwards held high commands in the Confed-

erate service, alone showed a disposition to contest the prize with Blair, but their efforts at recruiting a force, although in a fertile field, came to naught.

For some unexplained reason, although possessed of admirable recruiting grounds, they never numbered over 300 men, not a tenth of the force with which Blair stood ready to overwhelm them, and in the end they wisely dropped their organization and formed a battalion, which was assigned to Frost's Brigade.

Frost surrendered Camp Jackson, and he and his men were being marched to the Arsenal, after the surrender, and while the prisoners were standing in line on the streets of St. Louis, waiting for the order to march, a crowd of men, women and children, Confederate sympathizers, collected and began to abuse the Home Guards, attacking them with stones and other missiles. It is even reported that several shots were fired at them, and in view of the fact that Captain Blandowski of the Third Sigel Regiment died of wounds the next day, it is recorded that the first skirmish of the Civil War in Missouri was between the Missouri Home Guard in Federal service and an infuriated mob of southern sympathizers.

When the firing ceased it was found that twenty-eight persons had been killed or mortally wounded. Among them were three of the Confederate prisoners, two women and one child.

This awful blunder of the mob, trying to interfere with the Federal troops, caused the first bloodshed and in consequence caused many who had heretofore been strong Union men to join the ranks of the Confederacy, among them the Hon. Sterling Price, who later became a general in the Confederate Army.

General Nathaniel Lyon was born at Ashford, Connecticut, July, 1818. At the age of 43 he arrived as captain of the United States Army and took over the Missouri State Arsenal, February 6, 1861.

Lyon was a typical frontier soldier, having seen much hard service, but he was the man of the hour for the Federal government in this crisis. He was killed in action at the Battle of Wilson's Creek (Springfield, Mo.) August 10, 1861.

Lyon was a regular soldier of the United States, and as inflexible as granite.

Events in the Lives of George Baker Skiles and August Liebmann of Missouri (See Map, page 51)

In May, 1850, the Southern Convention met at Nashville to inaugurate a Confederacy. Many issues had been in the public mind concerning slavery of the black man. The advocates of this idea held that each state could regulate slavery to suit itself. Already in February, 1850, California had applied for admission into the Union under a constitution prohibiting slavery. This was a great blow to the men who preached state rights and squatter sovereignty. The convention was under the control of extreme pro-slavery men.

In 1860 there were four candidates for the presidency of the United States:

Abraham Lincoln, who opposed slavery in the territories; John C. Breckenridge, a pro-slavery Democrat; Stephen A. Douglas, a northern Democrat; John Bell, of the Union and Constitutionalist party.

Abraham Lincoln was the successful candidate of the Republican party. He received 180 electoral votes, although he did not receive a majority of the total popular vote. He failed to receive a single electoral vote in a slave state.

The slave states had repeatedly threatened to set up a Confederation. They were in conflict with the courts of the free states, who did not recognize the right of return of runaway slaves, so upon the election of Lincoln, the slave states withdrew from the Union, withdrew their Congressmen and Senators from Washington, and set up a central government at Montgomery, Alabama, known as the Confederate States of America.

Missouri was a slave state, Tennessee was divided. The Democrats had no love for the Union, but in East Tennessee there were very few slaves and the inhabitants had a marked dislike for slavery. Andrew Johnson, although a Democrat, was an earnest opponent of secession, which was voted on and was carried by a majority of about 57,000 for the whole state, but in East Tennessee there was a majority of about 28,000 against it. After separation, the men of East Tennessee generally joined the Federal Army, and of the Middle and West the Confederate Army.

The government in Missouri was in the hands of extreme pro-slavery men, who had planned to call an election of the people to decide the matter of secession.

On December 31, 1860, the Twenty-first General Assembly convened in Jefferson City, just ten days before South Carolina seceded by ordinance from the Union. As had been expected, this Legislature was composed of the four political parties, three of which were nearly equal in strength and none in control.

THE SENATE with a membership of 33 held as follows:

Democrats—Breckenridge.....15
Democrats—Douglas.....10
Unionists—Bell..... 7
Republicans—Lincoln..... 1

THE HOUSE with a membership of 132 held as follows:

Democrats—Breckenridge.....47
Democrats—Douglas.....36
Unionists—Bell.....37
Republicans—Lincoln.....12

John McAfee, an extreme pro-slavery Democrat of Shelby County, was elected Speaker of the House. On January 4, 1861, Governor Claiborne F. Jackson, of Howard County, although elected a Douglas Democrat, in his inaugural address, said that Missouri's destiny was with the salve-holding states and that she would stand for the South.

On January 6 the Committee on Federal Relations was instructed to report a bill to call a convention, and on January 18 the bill calling a state convention was passed. The tenth action of this bill was introduced by Charles H. Harden of Callaway, and provided wherein the convention was not to sever relations with the Union except on a vote of the people of Missouri, to determine future relations between the State and the Union.

The Convention met February 28, 1861, and was composed of ninety-nine delegates. Ex-Governor Sterling Price of Chariton County was elected president, almost unanimously.

It soon became apparent that the delegates were decidedly Union in sentiment and Sterling Price later resigned the office of President of the Convention.

The refusal of General Nathaniel Lyon to recognize any parley of the state officials; his having taken over the State Arsenal and Capital and other property of strategic importance to the United States during the month of June, and the further fact that the Missouri State Guard or Militia had already gone to the side of the Confederacy in a body of

some ten thousand men under the command of Sterling Price, was rapidly causing the separation of the political factions into armed camps. Price concentrated his troops along the Arkansas-Missouri border and in a short time the river became the real boundary between Confederate North Missouri and Union Central Missouri.

In Northeast Missouri, in and around Marion County, the political pro-slavery leaders, Messrs: McAfee, Marmaduke, Harris, Greene, Porter, et al., were organizing recruits for Price's army; but the stern hand of the United States forces under command of General John C. Fremont, Colonel U. S. Grant, and later Generals Halleck, Pope and Hurlburt, in command of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas brigades, soon knocked all the Confederacy out of Missouri.

Of the recruits Missouri furnished 30,000 Confederate and 109,000 Federal, and of the mortality, exclusive of bushwhackers, the Confederates lost 12,000 and the Federals 13,885.

What percentage of the Federal total were actual Missourians is unknown. The Missouri Home Guard supported the Federal government line in the heart of the state until troops from outside were sent to relieve them.

The Loyal Dead of the Civil War

The aggregate number of loyal soldiers' graves of the Civil War, buried in all places.....341,670
Identified dead.....202,761
Unidentified dead.....138,901

For details, see *Historic Arlington*, by Karl Decker and Angus McSween.

George Baker Skiles and August Liebmann

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed,
Whose deeds both great and small
Are close-knit strands of an unbroken thread,
Where love ennobles all.
The world may sound no trumpet, ring no bells;
The book of life the shining record tells.

August Liebmann of Missouri

The Hawkins-Taylor Commission was established by the Joint Resolutions of both Houses of Congress, July 12, 1862, and February 16, 1863, for a settlement of service claims of the Missouri Home Guard (Federal Troops).

The Act of the Thirty-seventh Congress July 7, 1862:

Chap. C.C. II—An act to allow pay to the state of Missouri, the amount of money expended by said state in the arming and paying of troops employed in the suppression of insurrection against the United States.

Be It Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled: That the state of Missouri shall be entitled to credit against the direct tax apportioned to said state by the "act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay duty on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August 5, 1861, for all sums of money expended by said state in the arming, equipping, subsisting and paying of troops organized under the ordinances of the convention of said state, passed during the year 1861, and employed in concert with the Federal authorities in suppressing insurrection against the United States and enforcing the laws thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it Further Enacted: That for the purpose of ascertaining the amount due to said state for moneys expended, the Secretary of War shall, immediately after the passage of this act, *by commission*, or otherwise, cause the accounts to be examined and report made to him of the amount due, which being approved by the Secretary of War, and by him certified to the Secretary of the Treasury, the amount thereof shall be allowed to said state, and deducted from the amount apportioned thereto by the aforesaid act, and the remainder only, if any, shall be collected as therein described. *Provided*, That in the adjustment of the accounts under this act, no greater rate of compensation shall be allowed than was provided by law of the United States applicable to arming, equipping, subsisting and payment of such troops of Missouri.

Sec. 3. And Be It Further Enacted: That if the said state shall assume and pay into the treasury the balance of said direct tax, if any, at such time as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or should said expenditures be found to be equal to the tax, the deduction of 15 percentum, as

prescribed in the 53rd section of said recited act, shall be allowed on the whole amount thus apportioned.

Approved July 17, 1862.

On April 15, 1861, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, issued a proclamation and asked for volunteers to put down insurrection and rebellion.

In the state of Missouri these affairs were in the hands of Francis Preston Blair, Jr., and Nathaniel Lyon, then a captain of the regular United States Army.

Cconforming to President Lincoln's above noted proclamation, five regiments were sworn in and offered to Blair, then commissioned a colonel, but he declined and recommended that Nathaniel Lyon take his place. As a result Lyon was made a brigadier-general and placed in command of these troops, most of whom were German Home Guardsmen of three months enlistment. This gave General Lyon the nucleus army that enabled him to dictate to the state authorities.

A meeting was arranged in St. Louis, an avowed Confederate citadel, on June 11, in which Blair, Lyon and Major Conant represented the Federal Government, and ex-Governor Sterling Price, Governor Claiborne Jackson and Colonel Snead appeared for the state of Missouri.

After some hours spent in fruitless discussion, Lyon, who had been seated, closed the interview in the following manner: Rising, he spoke deliberately and slowly and with peculiar emphasis:

'Rather than concede to the state of Missouri the right to demand that my government (United States) shall not enlist troops within her limits, or bring troops into the state, whenever it pleases, or move its troops at its own will into, out of or through the state; rather than concede to the state of Missouri for one single instant the right to dictate to my government (the United States) in any manner, however unimportant, I would (raising his arm and pointing in turn to every member assembled) rather see you, and you, and every man, woman and child in the state dead and buried."

Then turning to Governor Jackson, he said: "This means war; in an hour one of my officers will call for you and conduct you out of my lines." With this he strode from the room.

This was on June 11, 1861. On the 16th following, August

Liebmann enrolled as First Lieutenant in Captain Stouck-lin's Company (D), Gasconade County Battalion, Missouri Home Guard (Hermann, Mo.) U. S. Volunteers.

The Hon. Francis Preston Blair, Jr., submitted to the Thirty-seventh Congress in Washington, D. C., on July 15, 1861, at the first session of the House of Representatives, as acting member of the Committee on Military Affairs, the following entitled report: "Efficiency of the Volunteer Forces," and an extract is appended herewith:

"Your committee have come to this conclusion after much deliberation, and offer the following, among other reasons, as those which have controlled their judgment:

"If any doubt has ever been ascertained as to the propriety of relying on the patriotism and courage of the Volunteer Militia of the country as the surest and best defense of our government and our liberties, most assuredly the spectacle which we have witnessed of the spontaneous enthusiasm and patriotism which has caused our people to lay aside all differences, even those of the most bitter and acrimonious character, and rush with one heart into the defense of the country, should forever silence that doubt. Two months since our regular army and navy, disorganized and demoralized by treason, and that portion which remained loyal and faithful scattered on purpose by the traitors, who had recently wielded the power of the government, to the farthest confines of the country, and the most distant parts of the world, was entirely powerless to defend the government, assailed by traitors and conspirators who had employed months and years of preparation, of secret organization, and who had, with the complicity and connivance of the late administration, supplied themselves with arms intended for the protection of the government, in order to complete its overthrow. Two months have passed and three hundred thousand men stand in arms, shielding with their strength and courage the government of their choice, and guarding the temple of liberty against the most formidable and yet the vilest conspiracy the world has ever witnessed. That our government now stands, and that our victorious arms have commenced to roll back the armies of the traitors toward the Gulf, into which they are finally to be driven in ignominy, is due, as the whole world knows, to the grand uprising of the people of all political parties, evoked by the proclamation of

the President calling them to defend their own great heritage of freedom."

Such were the momentous events in the life and times of August Liebmann, born May 31, 1828, Saxe-Coburg, in Gotha, Germany; migrated to the United States after the collapse of the Saxon Revolution in 1848. Was a constituent of Carl Schurz and a Hamilton Republican throughout his lifetime.

February 21, 1853, in St. Ferdinand Township, St. Louis County, Missouri, he married Mary Sattler, whose parents, with the children, migrated from Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany.

The children of August Liebmann and Mary, his wife:

Henry: Born April 12, 1854; died March 6, 1910.
Margaret: Born September 6, 1858; died 1924.
Anna: Born February 23 1862.
Emma: Born December 6, 1865.
Sophia: Born 1867, died when about 12 years old as result of an accident.

Henry married Nancy Caroline Skiles, and had issue.
Margaret married Henry Le Pere and died 1924 without issue:
Anna married Gottlieb Mueck, and had issue:
    Mary, who married and had issue;
    August, who married and had issue;
    Anna, who married (died) and had issue;
    Louise, who married and had issue;
    Walter, who married.
Emma married Otto Habermehl, and had issue:
    Otto, Jr.;
    Julius.

Mary Sattler, wife of August Liebmann, died in St. Louis, Missouri, 1912; August died December 8, 1910.

Mary Sattler had a brother Henry and sister, Sophia. Her parents are buried in Missouri. The history of Henry Sattler is unknown. Sophia married a Lieber of Lamar, Missouri, and had issue, Sophia Lieber, born about 1870. Said Sophia was a cousin of Henry Liebmann, only son of August.

George Baker Skiles of Missouri

Life and times of George B. Skiles:

George B. Skiles was born at Green, Tennessee (Greene

County), 1831; removed with his parents to St. James, Phelps County, Missouri; married Bertha Ann McAfee, of Gasconade County, Missouri, July 22, 1852. He was a Volunteer in the (Union) 32nd Missouri, and died in the war.

Laws of United States Passed at First Session of 37th Congress

PUBLIC ACTS—No. 13:

An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting the public property:

WHEREAS, Certain of the forts, arsenals, custom houses, navy yards and other property of the United States have been seized, and other violations of the law have been committed, and are threatened by organized bodies of men in several of the states, and a conspiracy has been entered into to overthrow the government of the United States:

THEREFORE, Be It Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to accept the service of volunteers, either as cavalry, infantry or artillery, in such numbers not exceeding *five hundred thousand* as he may deem necessary, for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, enforcing the laws and preserving and protecting public property.

(Twelve sections omitted. Act provided for minimum of six months to duration of war enlistments.)

Approved July 22, 1861.

On the 5th of July, 1861, General Lyon in command, with Franz Sigel and others, had an engagement with the Confederate forces near Carthage. Conceded to be a Union victory.

On the 10th of August, 1861, General Lyon in command, with Sigel and other officers, met the Confederate Army and had an engagement at Wilson's Creek near Springfield, Mo. Conceded to have been a Confederate victory. In this operation General Lyon was killed in action.

By a review of the official records of the correspondence, Union and Confederate Armies in the Rebellion, it is noted that Adjutant General John Schofield was in doubt as to Sigel's qualifications as a commander, and so stated in his reports to his superiors.

Sigel made a flying retreat, and his brother officers had lost confidence in him, but a close survey of this correspond-

ence, both Confederate and Federal, shows that Sigel did the only thing possible under the circumstances. (He was then a colonel and was eventually advanced to the rank of major general.)

The Confederate forces massed their attack against Sigel's army, and while they were taking the brunt of the fire, by some peculiar process of reasoning, fantastic or otherwise, other divisions of the Union Army were directing a cross fire into Sigel's men, slaughtering them by mistaking their uniforms for Arkansas and Louisiana troopers, who wore similar colors. This is the alibi later presented. Anyway Sigel ran, and so did his men, and did not stop until the whole Union Army came to Rolla, the then terminus of what is now the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad.

During the summer of 1862, on a later call for more volunteers to fill up the Union ranks, George Baker Skiles enrolled at Rolla, Missouri, in Volunteer Co. A, Missouri Infantry, and was mustered in with his company at Benton Barracks October 18, 1862, a private, and died March 7, 1863, on Hospital Steamer D. A. January, a private; buried at Youngs Point National Cemetery, near Vicksburg, Miss. The siege of Vicksburg extended over a period from March 29 to July 4, 1863. General Grant said: "When Vicksburg fell, the fate of the Confederacy was sealed."

The River Steamboat Period and the Wagon Roads—1835-65

Chapter IV

1936908

Life and Times of John McAfee of Missouri

Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a swift-flitting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
Man passeth from life to his rest in the grave.

* * * * * *

For we are the same our fathers have been;
We see the same sights our fathers have seen,
We drink the same stream, and have the same sun,
And run the same course our fathers have run.

* * * * * *

The laws of the state of Missouri, passed at the called session by the Twenty-first Assembly, begun and held at Jefferson City on Thursday, May 2, 1861, forming Military Districts for the Missouri State Guard:

The state was divided into nine military districts, and of special interest to the Skiles-McAfee and Liebmann families is the Sixth District: the counties of Saline, Pettis, Cooper, Moniteau, Osage, Gasconade, Maries, Miller, Morgan, Camden, Pulaski and Phelps,

> "shall constitute the Sixth Military District, and the inhabitants thereof liable to military duty shall compose the Sixth Military Division."

In this Militia Act there are 216 sections; and Section 167 specifically sets forth that "Armed Clubs" are prohibited. This was legislation to prohibit the functioning of the German Wide-Awakes or Home Guard, who in all probability, in the majority of cases, were unable to read English, and it is doubtful if the state authorities issued any proclamation printed in German setting forth this law. If such is the case the writer never heard of any such proclamation.

In the same assembly was passed the Articles of War, comprising forty-eight articles, adopted and approved May 14, 1861, or about a month after Abraham Lincoln's first call for volunteers.

John McAfee was speaker of this Twenty-first Assembly in the state of Missouri. It seems that the framers of this special emergency legislation had entertained the forlorn

hope of maintaining the integrity and neutrality of the (Province?) state of Missouri, along similar lines tentatively proposed for the government of the state of Kentucky. Such neutrality, however, was not operable once the operations of the United States Army had earnestly begun.

The Wide-Awakes had done good service for Lincoln in the election campaign of the previous year, and that they were fully aware of the situation, by way of their German language papers, there can not be the slightest question of doubt, for one of the planks of Lincoln's platform set forth specifically just what was expected of the Democrats, and it is quoted as follows:

"That to the Union of the states this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising development of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, it happiness at home and abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes of disunion, come from whatever source they may; and we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced the threats of disunion so often made by the Democratic members, without rebuke and with applause from their political associates, and we denounce these threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free government and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people to sternly rebuke and forever silence."

From the first, Congressman Blair seemed to have felt instinctively that this was one of those questions that could only be decided by an appeal to the sword, and acting on the maxim that "God fights on the side of the heaviest battalions," he began at once to make ready for the part he was to play in the bloody drama.

These preparations, it is proper to say, were not carried on with any great amount of secrecy, and in fact there was no particular reason why they should have been, though the contrary has been asserted.

The semi-military organization composed chiefly of Germans, which under the name of Wide-Awakes had done good service for Lincoln in 1860, had a perfect right to continued their organization as a Union Club, Home Guards, or under any other name they might think proper to adopt, and that they were doing so was well understood.

The use, too, to which they were to be put in case an effort was made to detach Missouri from the Union was never doubted by anyone who knew Blair.

Snead in his writing, "The Fight for Missouri," says of Blair: "The Germans were the nucleus of his power; they were every one unconditionally for the Union. Knowing nothing of the peculiar relations of the state to the Federal Government, nothing of the circumstances of its formation, nothing about the constitution, they could not comprehend that South Carolina had any more right to secede from the Union than St. Louis had to secede from Missouri." Blair, although a slave owner, hated the institution, and he was anxious to destroy, rather than protect it.

So far as Blair and the Wide-Awakes were concerned, the adoption of the referendum on secession was without any practical effect. Blair had made up his mind to wage war upon his state the moment the state signified a junction with the Confederacy.

Therefore all the laws passed by the Twenty-first Assembly were nullified by the fact that the armed forces, the Home Guards, consisting of several thousand German Republican voters, were behind Blair to a man. Missouri, the bone of contention, was prevented from joining the Confederacy with the full force of her entity as a state by these political associations, who blocked the moves of the state officials to deliver Missouri, lock, stock and barrel, to the Confederacy.

The idea was virtually nipped in the bud. The Home Guards harrassed the state officials and prevented them exercising their full functions, simply as such, and the continuity of these performances were of such scope that complementary action was delayed until troops were rushed into the state from Illinois, Iowa and Kansas.

The Republican party used the Home Guard as an emergency first line in support of Federal operations, and they relied upon the Germans to contribute as citizen-soldiers such restraint upon state officials as might be necessary until the Federal Army should move into the state, and in this reliance they were not disappointed.

But after the regular army took control of the state, under General Halleck, the Home Guard became a thorn in the side of the Union and slaverymen, as the Germans were prone

to encourage the abolitionist ideas of their former Commanding General, John C. Fremont.

Things came to such a pass that by the summer of 1862 General Halleck was rounding up and forcibly disarming and discharging the Home Guard, much to the delight of the officers of the Confederacy.

John McAfee, Speaker of the Twenty-first Assembly in Missouri, had led a life of action. Born of pioneer stock in Kentucky at the close of the Revolutionary War, when of age he migrated to East Tennessee via the Carolinas, and he enlisted as sergeant in Captain N. Gibbs Company, Colonel James Bunch's Regiment of East Tennessee Militia. His service commenced January 10, 1814. He was promoted to the grade of sergeant major May 3, 1814, and was discharged of that grade July 19, 1814.

Colonel Bunch's regiment is cited for gallantry by Brigadier General Andrew Jackson in a report to Governor Willie Blount, in the operation against the Creek Indians, at the battle of Tohopeka, or Horseshoe, on the Tennessee River, in that year. (See page 12.)

John McAfee married Matilda Hopton, sister of Enoch Hopton, and resided in Sequatchee Valley, Tennessee, for a few years, and then removed to Missouri, with two sons and one daughter, in their tender years of childhood.

He enlisted in Company F of Captain Monroe M. Parsons from Cole County, Missouri (Jefferson City); mustered in June 20, 1846, at Fort Leavenworth in the First Regiment, Missouri Mounted Volunteers, Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan in command. John McAfee served in this expedition as a private. (Land warrant 2474.)

(Alexander W. Doniphan was born July 9, 1808, in Mason County, Kentucky. His father migrated from Virginia to Kentucky with Daniel Boone.)

This expedition was known as the Army of the West, and comprised one regiment of horse, one battalion of infantry, one company of artillery, all of which were volunteers; with an additional six companies, about 300 men of the First (regular) Dragoons, the total being some 1,650 men. With the exception of the regulars, all the troops were from Missouri, their commander, Colonel (afterwards General) Kearney himself being a citizen of the state.

In the latter part of June, 1846, they set out from Fort Leavenworth via the Santa Fe Trail. They reached Santa Fe on the 18th of August, having made the journey of 900 miles through an uninhabited region in less than fifty days, and with but a slight loss in men and animals, though there were times when they suffered from want of water and from a scarcity of provisions. (See page 17.)

On the 26th of September Colonel Doniphan made preparations for his men to move upon Chihuahua, and upon arrival at Valverde the men were given a much-needed rest.

On the 14th of December, the First Battalion, consisting of 300 men under Major Gilpin, set out, the regiment moving in a series of special separate units for the convenience of crossing the *Journada del Muerto*, a sandy waste of ninety miles without wood or water.

On the 16th Lieut. Colonel Jackson followed with 200 men and on the 19th Doniphan brought up the rear with the rest of the regiment, the principal part of the baggage train, and Lieut. Colonel Mitchell and ninety men of the Second Missouri—Price's regiment.

A hard march of three days brought them across the desert, and on the 22nd the command was concentrated at the village of Donna Ana, where they found an abundance of supplies of all kinds, with streams of running water.

Continuing their journey down the Rio Grande Valley, they came on the afternoon of the 25th, Christmas Day, to a place called Bracito, where they pitched their camp to make themselves comfortable for the night.

Whilst they were scattered about engaged in gathering forage for their horses and fuel and supplies for their own needs, they were attacked by a superior force of Mexicans, nearly half of which was cavalry. Rapidly forming on foot, the Missourians held their fire until the enemy came within easy range, when they opened upon them with destructive effect. At the same time Captain Reid, who had succeeded in mounting some fifteen or twenty of his men, broke through the Mexican ranks and threw them into confusion. In less than half an hour the skirmish was over and the Mexicans were in full retreat.

Resuming their marches, the Missourians entered El Paso on the 27th without opposition. On the 8th of February, Captain Weightman's Company with a battery of six guns

under command of Major M. L. Clark taking the lead, Doniphan proceeded to Chihuahua, about 225 miles away. At this time the expedition contained 924 effective men and a caravan of 300 traders' wagons for which he was acting as convoy.

On the 28th of February, 1847, at the pass of the Sacramento, fifteen miles from Chihuahua, the enemy was discovered, posted on high ground and fortified by entrenchments, supplied with artillery. In the engagement that followed, the Mexicans were routed. They had 4,000 men, 1,500 of whom were rancheros badly armed with knives and spears, and they lost heavily from the effect of the assault of the Missourians.

On the first of March, 1847, the day after the battle, Colonel Doniphan took possession of Chihuahua, and here he remained until the 28th of April, when, in obedience to orders from General Taylor, he set out for Saltillo and Matamoras, 900 miles distant.

On the 22nd day of May, the Missourians, rough, ragged and ready, reached General Wool's lines near Saltillio, and as their term of enlistment was rapidly drawing to a close, they left Saltillio, proceeding by relatively easy stages to Brazos Island, at the mouth of the Rio Grande River, where they embarked for New Orleans and home.

This Doniphan expedition traveled over 3,000 miles, through uninhabited or hostile country, often without water or supplies of any kind. It was accomplished with a loss of less than fifty men, counting those that fell at the pass of the Sacramento. It speaks volumes for the material of the command, and justly entitled them to the enthusiastic welcome they received upon their return home.

Nature has provided two laws beyond the control and comprehension of man: They are the laws of change and the law of death; without them there would be no progress.

In the Doniphan expedition we have seen the names of valiant soldiers, such as Clark, Price, Parsons and Weightman, aides of Doniphan, all of them descendants of early pioneers. These pioneers came first to America, conquered the Indians, blazed trails, and made the country habitable, and out of the kindness of their hearts encouraged the oppressed of all nations to partake of the freedom of America.

The acquisition of Louisiana Territory from France, then,

was the first step in a great change. The pivot of the change was slavery. The early pioneers resented the oppression of Europe, and for that reason they came here, but as time wore on and they acquired material wealth, they were transformed from the class of lowly and oppressed to that of masters and oppressors.

That great and glorious ideal, freedom, for which their fathers had toiled and suffered, was momentarily forgotten. It is quite natural that the soldiers of Doniphan's expedition would in time wield considerable political influence in their respective communities, and that they did so in Missouri is a historical fact. Having furnished the initiative for the conquest of the West, it is quite natural that they would also seek to dominate the economic life of their own and kindred communities, and this they did for a considerable period of time.

In pursuit of these policies, two vital fundamental principles were ignored: First, freedom to humanity, and second, a unity of the body politic in support of, and for the defense of this great principle. Hence the change from the first principles, the defection, the falling away and the loss of caste.

The pioneers, the fathers of the conquerors, gave all, so that their sons might have life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but the conquering sons became drunk with their power, fierce, overbearing, defiant and insulting to those who reproached them for defiling the principles of freedom.

Under these conditions, it is not strange that we find the officers of Doniphan's expedition in high command in the Confederate Army in the crisis.

These men, having done so much in the past for the honor and glory of the United States, were, of course, inflated with their own sense of importance, and would not brook dictation from others of their countrymen, who were constantly looking upon them as outcasts from society, objects of contempt and reproach, for having kept the black man in bondage in a republic where such things were not at all supposed to exist.

Herein, then, is the secret of the great change that had come over a valiant and illustrious people, who had in the past done so much for the progress and development of the United States.

Accordingly, in 1861 the Army of Occupation of the

United States in the State of Missouri did everything in its power to nullify the rights of the state and bring about a separation and exile of these same illustrious soldiers.

Whilst these soldier-politicians desired to enact legislation and bring about a condition of semi-neutrality, at least, between the organized United States of the North and the Confederate States of the South, the United States Government took the position: "If you are not with us, you are against us," and knowing that the hearts of these people were with the Confederacy, the United States Army acted in a way that made separation inevitable.

The regularly elected governor of the state of Missouri was ordered out of the state, and the veterans of the Mexican War, above noted, took commands in the Army of the Confederacy.

All during July of 1861 Confederate troops had been enlisting in and around Marion County. John McAfee and ex-Governor Marmaduke, with Messrs. Harris, Greene and Porter were mobilizing troops for General Sterling Price's Brigade, concentrated in the southern part of the state. On the 5th of July, the First and Second Missouri Brigades numbered about 10,000 men, and on that date went into action with the United States troops at Carthage; but on the 9th of April, 1865, the day that Lee surrendered at Appomatox, these brigades, now consolidated and reduced to a mere skeleton, scarcely 400 strong, fired their last shot at Fort Blakely on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico.

From the official records, *Union and Confederate Armies in the War of the Rebellion;* Series 2, Vol. 1, Prisoners of War, etc. Serial No. 114. (See map, page 51.):

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI

Saint Louis, August 10, 1861.

Brigadier General Hurlbut:

The Commanding General has learned with surprise from the public journals of the arrest and confinement at your headquarters of Speaker McAfee of the late House of Representatives of Missouri. He directs that you report immediately all the circumstances connected with this case and your reason for not having reported the fact to him.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

SPEED BUTLER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE
HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY
Hannibal, Mo., August 12, 1861.

General John C. Fremont, St. Louis.

Dear Sir: On Saturday General Hurlbut removed McAfee (late speaker of the House of Representatives) from Macon to Palmyra. He gave orders to have him tied to the top of the cab on the engine, but was dissuaded from it by our men. Such outrages will make more enemies than thousands of men can quell.

Respectfully,
J. T. K. HAYWARD.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS
Hudson City, August 13, 1861.

General John Pope, U. S. Army,
Commanding in North Missouri.

General:

I have this day received your communication of the 10th instant in relation to John McAfee. In reply I have the honor to report that John McAfee is held by me for the following reasons: He was arrested, not by my direct orders, but by a party dispatched from this camp to break up a band said to be encamped two miles east of Shelbyville. In this the party failed, the camp having been moved a few hours before their arrival. They returned through Shelbyville, and there captured the prisoner, McAfee. The party was guided and accompanied by W. R. Strachan, U. S. Deputy Marshal. Strachan desired McAfee to be detained until he could take him to St. Louis. He has been so detained and now remains in custody at Palmyra, waiting the call of the deputy marshal. I am personally satisfied that McAfee is a dangerous and subtle enemy; that he commits no act himself, but encourages and advises others. I enclose a copy of a letter (not found or printed) to me from J. F. Benjamin of Shelbyville, admitted by everyone to be a cautious and truthful man. I have offered McAfee his liberty if he would give his pledge not to resist by force the "Gamble Government." He refused so to do in the presence of Mr. Dryden and others of Palmyra. If a man with his antecedents, delivered to a military officer by the U. S. Marshal, charged with urging the seizure of the Arsenal, and with furnishing aid to the rebels, at

present in arms, and refusing to pledge himself not to resist the government established by the convention of force, deserves any special consideration from the fact of having been speaker in the House of Representatives which forced the state into its present difficulties by outrageous legislation, I have not so considered it. I hold that his position requires more of him than was required of those of less information, and have so treated him. I was not aware that it was required of me to report to the General commanding every arrest made, or should have done so.

If U. S. Commissioners had yet been qualified in this region, I should have delivered him to that authority. He is now held by the U. S. Marshal at Palmyra, or subject to such order as I may receive from the general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. Hurlbut,
Brigadier General U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI

Saint Louis, August 4, 1861.

Brigadier General Hurlbut:

Sir: The arrest of Speaker McAfee has been approved by the General commanding, and unless he not only pledges himself to keep the peace, but will use all his influence in so doing in his immediate vicinity of country, you will forward him to this place. By order of General Pope.

Speed Butler,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

St. Louis, August 15, 1861.

General S. A. Hurlbut:

Do as you please about the camp. Keep at Brookfield if you think best. Report your decision. Release McAfee for reason which will be given by letter.*

Jno. Pope,
Brigadier General.

Saint Louis, August 15, 1861.

General S. A. Hurlbut:

Relieve Marion County and Palmyra from further punishment. Release McAfee. I have explained to you by mail.

Jno. Pope,
Brigadier General Commanding.

*No letter found giving reasons for release of McAfee.

Boston, August 27, 1861.

Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, Washington.

Sir: The state of Missouri is so important to the Union that I suppose you will be glad of any information regarding it which comes from a reliable source. I hand you a few extracts from the late letters of Mr. Hayward, general agent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. Through the agencies of this line across the state he has great facilities for obtaining information and judging of the progress of our cause in the northern part of the state. His views with regard to the probable effect of measures which have been heretofore taken toward suppression of the rebellion in that vicinity have shown so clear a judgment as to give with us here much weight to his opinions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. Brooks.

(Inclosure 1)

Extract from letter of J. T. K. Hayward to J. W. Brooks, dated "Steamer Hannibal City, August 13, 1861":

* * * * * * *

Houses have also been opened and searched for no good reason. Then, as a sample of what is done by some officers, last week a man named McAfee (speaker of the last House of Representatives) was arrested. General Hurlbut ordered him to be set digging trenches, at which he was kept all day when the mercury ranged 100 degrees in the shade. A few days after he was taken to Palmyra and the General ordered him to be tied on top of the cab of the engine. It was prevented by our men who, when persuasion failed, the engineer swore he would not run the engine if it was done (and I upheld him in it) and as he (McAfee) was being marched to the engine to mount it, the signal was given and the train started, giving them hardly time to get on the train.

* * * * * * *

entering and searching houses, and stealing in many cases, the effect has been to make a great many Union men inveterate enemies, and if these things continue much longer our cause is ruined.

I can fully substantiate all I have written.

J. K. T. Hayward.

1740-1803

GEORGE MCAFEE was the fourth child of James, Senior, and his wife, Jane, who came to America from County Armagh, Ireland, about 1739, and settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where George was born about April 13, 1740. In Augusta County, Virginia, about 1778, he married Susannah Curry. He served in Captain Evan Shelby's Company, Battle of Point Pleasant, and against the Cherokees in 1776; also served in the Virginia Militia against the British 1777-78.

1784-1867

JOHN MCAFEE, the first child and eldest son of George McAfee, a slave-owner, trader, explorer, adventurer and soldier of fortune, migrated to the Carolinas when he became of age and became lost to his immediate family, was thought by his cousin, General Robert B. McAfee, to have died in the Carolinas, an old bachelor. General Robert B. McAfee died in 1849.

1812—He served as sergeant in Captain N. Gibbs' Company, Colonel James Bunch's Regiment, East Tennessee Militia, from January, 1814, to July, 1814; at battle of Tohopeka or Horseshoe in General Coffee's brigade.

1827—He married Matilda Hopton, sister of Enoch Hopton, in Sequatchee Valley, Tennessee, and of this union had issue:

William Wallace, born.....1829
Bertha Ann, born.....1834
Archibald Marion, born.....1838

1838—He migrated to Gasconade County, Missouri, residing near Drake (P.O.), where his wife died in the same year, and where she is buried.

1842—He remarried Mrs. Caroline Massie at Mt. Sterling, Saline County, Missouri. She died in Kansas about 1898. She was born (supposedly of Irish immigrant parents) in Smith County, Tennessee, October 27, 1822. (Wid. Cert. 803.)

1846-47—He served as a private in Captain Parson's Company F, 1st Regiment, Missouri Mounted Volunteers. Copy of muster roll dated June 20, 1846, at Fort Leavenworth, shows company came from Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri, distant from Leavenworth 190 miles (ninety in the company). See Doniphan's Expedition, reprint, Crane & Co.,

Topeka, Kansas, 1907. Also Senate Document 608, 63rd Congress, 2nd Sesion.)

1849—Operated a steamboat, in connection with other members of his family, out of Hannibal, Missouri, and in 1849 made up a wagon outfit for the California gold rush, taking along his sons, William Wallace McAfee and Archibald Marion McAfee. They left St. Louis with thirty-two head of oxen, a wagon and trail wagon, with about $1,200.00 in provisions, and after six months of very severe hardship arrived in California at the "diggings" with the front wheels of one of the wagons, that had been improvised into a cart, and with the scrub-yoke of oxen. The party located placer and cleaned up considerable dust.

The following year John McAfee returned home by way of the Panama water route, and they were held up and robbed by a party of brigands, as they were crossing the Isthmus, and most of the treasure stolen.

William Wallace, then being of age, elected to stay in "Californy," and the younger brother, Archibald Marion, desired to remain with him, but being a minor, and as customary of the clan and the times, he offered to buy his freedom from parental restraint by offering his father several hundred dollars, which he produced, much to his father's surprise, and the deal was closed. Young Arch had earned this money in his spare time by washing the shirts of the miners at one dollar each.

1855—John McAfee made a second trip to California by the water route, via Cape Horn Steamer, and then by Nicaragua on his return. On this visit he sounded out his sons regarding secession, but as California was overwhelmingly a free state, having been admitted in 1850 as such, and in their new world they had become converted to the Union unconditionally, after a stormy meeting John McAfee said to his sons: "You nasty Black Republicans, I hope I never set eyes on you again." And he never did.

These brothers of Bertha Ann McAfee were last heard from by her about the year 1869. They were mining at Cornucopia, White Pine County, Nevada.

The History of the Bench and Bar in Missouri gives a short sketch of his career, but no family history: "A noted character, several times in the Legislature; elected Speaker 1861. Was extreme pro-slavery Democrat. He was not a lawyer."

No more shall the war-cry sever,
Nor the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When we laurel the graves of our dead.

* * * * * *

Under the sod and the dew,
Awaiting the judgment day,
Under the lilies the blue,
And under the roses the gray.

1867—John McAfee, after a life filled with action and adventure, died August 5, at Morrison, Gasconade County, Missouri.

To Bertha Ann McAfee Skiles
(Daughter of John McAfee)

Thy day without a cloud hath pass'd,
And thou wert lovely to the last;
Extinguished, not decayed.

Bertha Ann McAfee, daughter of John McAfee and his wife, Matilda Hopton, born in 1834 in Sequatchee Valley, Tennessee; migrated with parents to Missouri when a small child. Was married by a Justice of the Peace, Gasconade County, Missouri, to George Baker Skiles, whose parents then resided in Missouri, having migrated there from Tennessee. George B. Skiles and Bertha Ann McAfee were married July 22, 1852, and had issue:

Bertha Ann McAfee died November 9, 1895, near Eldon, Miller County, Missouri.

George Baker Skiles, born Greene County, Tennessee, 1831; was a farmer. Enrolled August 20, 1862, at Rolla, Missouri, Co. E, 36th Mo. Infantry, name changed to Volunteer Co. A, 32nd Missouri Infantry. Mustered in October 18, 1862, Benton Barracks, Mo., in the Department of Missouri; Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, commanding District of St. Louis; Brig. Gen. Eugene A. Carr, commanding Benton Barracks; Col. B. L. E. Bonneville, commanding, November 20, 1862. First Arkansas (4 companies), 23rd Mo. Co. K; 27th Mo., 32nd Mo., 37th Mo. detachment. George Skiles, Pvt., died March 7, 1863, Hospital Steamer D. A. January; buried Young's Point National Cemetery, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Children of George Baker Skiles and Bertha Ann, his wife:
William, John and Mary, died in childhood;
Louisa Jane, born July 8, 1858; died 1878; married but without issue;
Nancy Caroline, born April 7, 1860; died October, 1914, with issue;
George Sigel, born September 6, 1862.

Henry Liebmann, only son of August Liebmann and his wife, Mary, married Nancy Caroline Skiles at Bridgeport (P.O.), Warren County, Missouri, 1877, and had issue:
Joan Lola, born February 22, 1879, and had issue;
August George, born April 11, 1881, and had issue;
Frederic John, born February 16, 1884, and had issue;
Alma, Karl, Reginald, died in childhood (3 minors);
Marguerite, born October, 1899; married Walter Maguire;
Ruth Marie, born December 5, 1901; Christian Missionary Alliance;
Nancy Caroline, born April 5, 1904; married Charles W. Starkey, St. Louis, Missouri, 1926.

The Liebmann Family

Henry Liebmann died March 6, 1910; buried at Chesterfield, Missouri. Nancy Caroline, his wife, died October, 1914, and is buried beside him at the same place.

Joan Lola Liebmann married David I. Hunt of Kansas City, and had issue: David I. Hunt, Jr., residing at Overland, Missouri; was a volunteer in Missouri regiment in World War; holds citation from Woodrow Wilson for wounds received in action in France. Served overseas from May 3, 1918, to April 28, 1919, Pvt. 1st Class, Co. H, 138th Infantry. Honorably discharged.

David I. Hunt married and had issue.

August George Liebmann, oldest son of Henry Liebmann and Nancy Caroline, his wife; grandson of Bertha Ann McAfee Skiles and great grandson of John McAfee of Missouri; also grandson of George Baker Skiles and grandson of August Liebmann. Married Evelyn Selina Panting in the state of Idaho in 1902, and of this union were born two sons who reached manhood: Henry Panting Liebmann, as per certificate with Bureau of Vital Statistics of Idaho, 1904; Reed George Liebmann, as per certificate with Bureau of

Vital Statistics of Wyoming, 1906. Reed G., Private, U. S. Marines, in Nicaragua 1929.

George Siegel Skiles, born in Missouri September 6, 1862, son of George Baker Skiles and Bertha Ann, his wife. In 1892, at age of 30, he married Fanny Vernon, a daughter of Harvey Vernon of Aurora Springs, Miller County, Missouri, and had issue:
Alpha (1893), who married Mr. Apperson, and had issue;
Henry (1895), who married Miss Jones;
Mallory (1897), who married Miss Jones;
Florence (1899), who married Mr. Hicks.

Henry Liebmann of Missouri

Henry Liebmann, only son of August Liebmann and Mary his wife, was born in Hermann, Gasconade County, Missouri, April 12, 1854; educated in district schools and matriculated at Warren College. When a young man he was principal of a school, where he met Nancy Caroline Skiles, who became one of his pupils. They were married at Bridgeport, Warren County, Missouri, in 1877. He was a Democrat and a good public speaker, and had an inclination to enter politics, but was dissuaded by his wife, who had seen so much grief through political dissensions during the Civil War. He was a close friend of Charles Garrett of St. Louis, and in 1881 he entered the service of the St. Louis Smelting & Refining Company as foreman of the Cheltenham Works. In 1885 the works executive staff of that plant, consisting of Sam Baron, superintendent; George Lanham, general foreman, and Henry Liebmann, removed in concert and took charge of the silver refinery of the Consolidated Kansas City Smelting & Refining Company's Argentine plant, near Kansas City. About 1887 Messrs. Baron and Lanham retired, and the superintendency of the plant devolved upon Theodore Krauss, and Henry Liebmann was made his first assistant, continuing in that capacity until 1894, when he was transferred to the El Paso Smelting Works of the same company at El Paso, Texas. He remained there until 1897, and then returned to the Argentine plant and his home. With the advent of the McKinley tariff in 1899, the smelting industry became demoralized, and the Germans, who had up until that time, virtually a monopoly of the non-ferrous metal field in the United States, decided to abandon the field for

Mexico, South America, South Africa, and elsewhere. At this point the Guggenheim Brothers of New York organized the American Smelting & Refining Company, and made a complete reorganization of the industry. He retired in 1901, having given twenty years of his life to the industry, along with mechanical inventions and metallurgical processes. He died on his farm in Missouri in 1910.

* * * * *

Nancy Caroline Skiles and Henry Liebmann

Friend after friend departs;
Who hath not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
That finds not here an end.
Were this frail world our only rest,
Living or dying, none were blest.

94°
92°
90°
40°
38°
Bloomfield
Burlington
Peoria
Princeton
Lancaster
Memphis
Keokuk
Carthage
Macomb
ILLINOIS
St. Joseph
Quincy
Naples
SPRINGFIELD
Jacksonville
Palmyra
Hannibal
Newlondon
Whitehall
Chillicothe
Brookfield
Cambridge
Glasgow
Dover
Marshall
Westport
Arrow Rock
Boonville
Rocheport
Columbia
Centralia
Mexico
Florence
Hillsboro
Alton
Pleasant Hill
Harrisonville
Warrensburg
Knobnoster
Sedalia
Tipton
California
Portland
St. Louis
Sandoval
JEFFERSON CITY
Cole Camp
Versailles
Newport
Washington
Union
Franklin
Belleville
West Point
Clinton
Warsaw
Tuscumbia
Delphi
Papinsville
Osage R.
Viscola
Erie
Harrisonville
Colona
Ft. Scott
Nevada City
Carthage
Fremont
Buffalo
Bolivar
Lamar
Golden
Greenfield
Stockton
Eureka
Cedar Bluff
Kingston
Van Buren
Greenville
Neosho
Cassville
Berryville
Carrollton
Boonsboro
Jasper
Perryville
Jackson
Jonesboro
Benton
Cairo
Belmont
Pemiscot
Bloomfield
Dallas
Hermitage
Stockton
Salem
Osceola
Warsaw
Versailles
Tuscumbia
Delphi
Harrisonville
Colona
Berryville
Carrollton
Jasper
Boonsboro
Pemiscot
Bloomfield
Cairo
Belmont
Benton
Jackson
Jonesboro
Perryville
Greenville
Van Buren
Kingston
Eureka
Stockton
Salem
Osceola
Hermitage
Fremont
Buffalo
Bolivar
Lamar
Golden
Greenfield
Carthage
Nevada City
Ft. Scott

Chapter V

A RECONNAISSANCE
OF THE EARLY
McAFEE-SKILES-LIEBMANN FAMILIES
1736-1928

While the information herein contained is obtained from reliable sources and believed correct as compiled by the private research of August George Liebmann, of Chicago, Illinois, for private circulation only to blood-kinsmen, it must be borne in mind that the same is in no way guaranteed.

THE MILITARY HISTORY

(Fifth Series, Pennsylvania Archives, Index)

McAfee, Archibald (Militia); Vol. VII, pp. 32, 77, 457, 45, 51, 70, 75, 652.

McAfee, John (1) (Militia); Vol. I, pp. 149, 279; Vols. IV, V, VI.

McAfee, John (2) (Militia); Vol. III, pp. 181, 406; Vol. IV, p. 153; Vol. V, pp. 865,868.

(Third Series, Pennsylvania Archives, Index)

McAfee, Archibald; Vol. XVII.

McAfee, Daniel; Vol. XI, p. 455.

McAfee, Henry (Militia); Vol. XX, p. 202; XXIII, p.p 701, 705, 757.

McAfee, Isaac; Vol. XIV, p. 703; Vol. XV, p. 145.

McAfee, John (Militia); Vol. XII, pp. 151, 250, 576, 799.

McAfee, Lawrence; Vol. XIV, p. 507.

McAfee, Mathew (Cont. Line 9 yrs.; in United States Pension Office records); Vol. XXII, p. 539; XXV, p. 575.

McAfee, Michael; Vol. XXI, p. 763.

McAfee, David; Vol. XIV.

McAfee, Robert (Militia); Vol. XI, pp. 162, 671; Vol. XII, p. 573; Vol. XX, pp. 57, 219, 354, 479, 635; Vol. XXIII, pp. 407, 413, 704, 706.

McAfee, William; Vol. XI, pp. 13, 143, 455, 671; Vol. XII, pp. 285, 572; Vol. XIV, p. 436.

Hopton, Edward; Vol. XIV, pp. 462, 736; Vol. XV, p. 178.

Hopton, William; Vol. XIV, p. 736; Vol. XV, p. 178.

*McAfee, James (Militia; see page 81); Vol. XIX, pp. 576, 673, 748; Vol. XX, pp. 216, 354, 660; XXIII, p. 245.

* See Page 74.

Index to Certificates of Military Service Under Laws of Viriginia

In the State of Kentucky Historical Museum

McAfee, John; pp. 22, 48.
McAfee, General Robert B.; p. 83.
McAfee, Ro.; pp. 35, 48.
McAfee, Robert, p. 78.
McAfee, Rob't; p. 150.
McAfee, Sam; p. 1.
McAfee, Sam'l; p. 150.

(Fifth Series, Pennsylvania Archives; Index.)

Skiles, ‡‡‡‡‡‡‡; Vol. VII, p. 840 (Militia).
Skiles, Alexander, Vol. VII, p. 653.
Skiles, Harmon; Vol. VII, pp. 32. 60.
Skiles, Henry; Vol. VII, pp. 507, 519, 651, 654.
Skiles, Henry, Jr.; Vol. VII, p. 654.
Skiles, James; Vol. V, p. 837; Vol. VII, pp. 39, 51, 69, 84, 85, 86, 87.
Skiles, William; Vol. VII, pp. 37, 39, 59, 61, 85, 86, 88; Vol. VII, pp. 460, 461, 654.
Skiles, William Jr.; Vol. VII, p. 651.

1777. January 9, Muster Roll, Lancaster County, Penna. William Skiles by James Mercer, Captain.
1780. 1st Salisbury Co., Lancaster County Militia, Harman Skiles, Pvt. 8th Cl., Lt. Col. George Stewart.
1780. 7th Battalion, Leacock Twp., Lancaster County Militia; Alexander Skiles, Pvt. 1st Class.
1780. Lancaster County, Penna., Militia, Captain Robert McCurdy; Skiles, Alexander, Pvt. 1st Class; Skiles, William, Pvt. 2nd Class; Skiles, James, Pvt. 4th Class; Skiles, Thomas, Pvt. 4th Class; Skiles, Henry, Pvt. 4th Class; Skiles, Henry, Jr.,; Pvt. 5th Class.
1781. Lancaster County, Penna., Militia, Captain William Skiles' Company, guarding British prisoners of war captured from Cornwallis, Aug. 20, 1781-Oct. 20,1781.
1781. Skiles, ‡‡‡‡‡‡‡; Captain John Smith's Company. Captain William Skiles' Company; 7th Co., Lancaster County Militia, Col. James Mercer, Esq.,* Class Roll, May 28.

* General Hugh Mercer died of wounds received from British bayonets at the Battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777.

1781. Captain William Skiles Company—Continued.
Skiles, John; Pvt. 2nd Class.
Skiles, James; Pvt. 2nd Class.
Skiles, William, Pvt. 5th Class.
Skiles, Thomas; Pvt. 4th Class.

1781. Chester County Militia, 5th Battalion.
Captain Hays' Company, 24th Sept.
Skiles, James; Pvt. 6th Class.

1781. Captain William Skiles' District.
Muster Roll, residents.
1st Battalion, Lancaster County.
August 19, ages 18-53.
Skiles, James; Pvt. 4th Class.
John Hopkins, Sub. Lieutenant.

(Pennsylvania Archives, Fifth Series)

1781. Captain William Brizben's Company.
First Battalion, Lancaster County Militia.
Skiles, John, Pvt., 2nd Class.
Skiles, Thomas, Pvt. 4th Class.
McAfee, Archibald, Pvt. 6th Class.

(Pennsylvania Archives, Sixth Series)

1782. Lancaster County, 5th Battalion.
Skiles, Henry, Pvt.

1784-5. Lancaster County, 7th Battalion.
May 28, 1784.
Captain William Skiles' Company.
Skiles, Harman.
Skiles, William.
Skiles, Jacob; Pvt. 7th Class.

The name "Archibald" indicates a mixture of Greek and Latin. The Greeks founded Barcelona before the Christian era. Archibald is a very old Spanish family name that often recurs as a Christian name among the McAfees.

General Robert B. McAfee (known to be a full blood cousin of John McAfee of Missouri) was in the diplomatic service of the United States in Latin America, and in his *Life and Times*—see page 16—he indicates by analogy a remote strain of Spanish blood infused many centuries ago.

(Skiles) Military History (McAfee)

(Pennsylvania Archives, Fifth Series)

1758. McAfee, John; enlisted, age 21, from Chester.

1759. McAfee, John; enlisted, age 25, from Long Island.

1776. McAfee, Archibald; 4th Corp., 1st Co., 5th Battalion; Col. James Crawford, Lt. Col. George Stewart, Lancaster County Militia.

1780. McAfee, John; Pvt. 1st Cl., August 12, 5th Co., 4th Bat., Cumberland County Militia; Capt. William Houston, Col. Sam Culbertson.

1780. McAfee, James; Northumberland County, Ranger on the Frontier. (See page 74.)

1780. McAfee, Henry; Pvt. 1st Cl., August 12, 4th Bat., Cumberland County Militia; Capt. William Houston, Col. Sam Culbertson.

1781. McAfee, John; Pvt. 7th Cl., May 1 (served); Captain William Houston's Company, 4th Battalion, Cumberland County Militia; Col. Sam Culbertson.

1780. McAfee, Archibald; Pvt. 6th Cl., November 20; Capt. William Brizben's Co., Lancaster County Militia; Lt. Col. George Stewart.

1781. McAfee, John; Pvt., Continental Line, 6th Penna.

(Pennsylvania Archives, Sixth Series)

1782. McAfee John; Pvt. Nov. 21, 1782; Captain David Wilson's Company; Muster Roll Chester Township.

1812. McAfee, George; Pvt. July 31, 1813; Captain Robert B. McAfee's Company; Col. Richard M. Johnson; Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry, in response to Gov. Shelby's call.

1812. McAfee, Samuel; Pvt., Captain George McAfee's Company; Lt. Col. Slaughter's Regiment, Kentucky detached Militia.

1812. McAfee, John; Sergt., Captain N. Gibbs' Company, Col. James Bunch's Regiment, East Tennessee Militia; January 10, 1814-July 19, 1814.

1812. Skiles, George, Pvt., Captain Cowan's Company, Tennessee Militia (at Battle of New Orleans). Nov, 1814 to November, 1815.

1812-15. Skiles, Hugh M.; Sergt., Captain John Hill's Company, Pennsylvania Militia, Lancaster County (at Battle of New Orleans).

1846-7. McAfee, John (see same, 1812); Pvt., Captain Parson's Co. F., First Missouri Mounted Volunteers; 26th June, 1846, to 21st June, 1847.

1846-7. Skiles, Lt. Harvey; Texas Volunteers.

1864. Skiles, Robert F.; Sergt., Co. E, 11th Penna. Vols. Died of wounds received in action at Weldon R.R., Va., August 19, 1864.

1863. Skiles, George Baker; Pvt., Co. A, 32nd Mo. Vols. Died on Hospital Steamer D. A. January, March 7, 1863, near Vicksburgh.

1861-65. Skiles, John W.; Major, 88th Ohio Inf., and Provost Marshal, Columbus, Ohio. See 1879 Senate Report No. 503, 45th Cong., 2nd Sess., Vol. II.

Records of the Courts of Augusta County, Virginia
Office Judgments

1792—Jacob Skiles:

Mustoe vs. Graham; deposition of Charles Arbuckle, 1st November, 1805, in Greenbrier County.

He possesses a receipt by Jacob Skiles, 6th April, 1792, from George Clendennin, for collection from War Department at Philadelphia:

Pay roll of 92 privates;
One Captain;
One Lieutenant;
Two Ensigns;
Four Sergeants;

also list of rations, allowing each officer and private a ration per day for 153 days.

1790—Certificate for ammunition furnished all for service 1790; George receipts 24th April, 1793, for having received the several allowances for the services of the Kanawha Rangers, William Clennondon of Mason County. Taken first Tuesday of October at house of John Van Hever in the town of Point Pleasant, before Justice John Boush and John

Henderson, brother of George Clendennon from Monroe County.

1791—Letter of Joseph Graham from Monroe County, Certificate 1st September, 1791, by George Shaver, Lieutenant, and Andrew Lewis, ensign, that John Graham has served as soldier at Kanawha.

1805—Deposition of Reuben Slaughter, 14th May, 1805; he negotiated goods by Mustoe and Chambers to the soldiers in Kanawha County in 1791. Col. George Clendennin was considered paymaster; Joseph Graham was a soldier on the Kanawha River in 1791 and came down from Greenbrier with George Shaw, who was Lieut. George died about 1796.

Order 11th May, 1791, by William Miller on Colonel George Clendennin for his pay as soldier accepted by George David Johnson's similar order ditto, James Robertson, David Johnson, James Spencer, John Sharp.

West Virginia Historical Magazine: Vol. III, p. 188; 1903.

1803—JACOB SKILES OF LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Jacob was the son of Henry Skiles of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and Jacob had brothers, William and Henry, and sisters, Mrs. Vixey and Mrs. Hannah; Jacob, with others, started down the Ohio River with goods; they were captured by the Indians; of his comrades, John May was killed; Skiles was wounded; Mr. Flynn and two girls were also on the boat, and were also taken prisoners. Flynn was burned at the stake. The girls were ransomed by French traders. Jacob Skiles was taken to the Miama of the Lakes; he was blackened preparatory to being burned; he feigned sickness, and secured a postponement of the ordeal, and through the help of a squaw made his escape and made his way back home.

He went to Greenbrier County, Virginia, and there married Mrs. Fraley, and in 1803 removed to Bowling Green, Kentucky.

They had four children: James Rumsey Skiles, W. H. Skiles, Charles M. Skiles, and Elizabeth Rumsey Skiles. Jacob died in 1816.

He was a large land owner and part thereof was in Kanawha County patent, 32,097 acres on Gauley Creek and 40,000 acres on Kelly's Creek, and other tracts in Greenbrier County.

1800—James Rumsey Skiles was born 1800; married Miss Bell of Tennessee, was prominent in all public matters in

Kentucky; was a member of the Legislature, president of a bank and of the first railroad in Kentucky. In 1855 he removed to Texas, and died in 1886.

Annals of Kentucky, Vol. II

*James R. Skiles, in Kentucky Legislature, 1825-41. He introduced the first steamboat upon the Green River, and spent a fortune in promoting navigation of the river. In 1874 during the river traffic days, but now virtually abandoned, the town of Skilesville was flourishing on the south bank of Green River at Lock and Dam No. 3—sixteen miles east of Greenville; it had two stores and a mill and a population of about 100. Greenville is the county seat of Muhlenburg County, formed in 1798 from parts of Logan and Christian Counties, and distant about 120 miles from Frankfort, the capital of the State of Kentucky.

Jacob Skiles—February 25, 1807.

Extract from Diary of William Joseph Clark, as printed by the Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society, Frankfort. No. 74, Vol. 25, May, 1927. Being an account of his trip from Clark County, Kentucky, to St. Louis, Mo., to take the deposition of Colonel Daniel M. Boone, for the Widow Swinney, in 1804:

November 26th, 1804.
14th and 15th, at Lexington.
19th. For ferriage at Boonsborough, 12½c.
26th. About 12 o'clock, got into Springfield.
4th. Cloudy and very cold; staid all day at Clarksville.
7th. Leevingston Court House.
8th. Went to Ede Ville to see Mr. Galusha, who was going to Kas Kas Kia on the 9th.
17th. At the mouth of the Cumberland.
23rd. Staid over 15 days with the Galushas.
Bot. one quart whiskey to carry with me, price 0.37½c.
25th. Crossed Ohio, 29th crossed river at Kaskaskia.
30th. Set out for St. Lewis.
31st. Crossed Mississippi on ice "and had like to ~~broke~~ in."
Friday morning, February 1st.

* Woodward's "George Washington" alleges that an inventor by the name of "Rumsey" applied the principles of steam to navigation long before Robert Fulton, and that Washington reported on its demonstration.

5th. Went to Colonel Boone's.
12th. Took Colonel Boone's deposition.
14th. Crossed Mississippi in a large *perage**; the waves ran so high that my horse fell in the river.
21st. Witnessed wedding, Dutch Squire Hays, Cape Girardeau.
24th. To St. Louis.
25th. To St. Genevieve.
Saturday, June 1st, at mouth of Ohio returning home.
21st. Friday, at Lexington.
27th. At Lexington.

January 26th, 1827, set out for Nashville, from Lexington.
February 16 at Squire Reedies Mill on east fork of Stone River.
Wednesday morning, 25th, cold and cloudy until 2 o'clock, then clear and pleasant; I went to Jacob Skilses 36 miles and saw on my way a water grist mill in a sink hole. Bill for myself and horse all night.....00.00

Kentucky Land Warrants

Date	*Name*	*Acres*	*County*
1821—5/23.	Skiles, William.....	10	Warren
1821—5/17.	Skiles, Joseph.....	2	Warren
1821—5/17.	Skiles, W. H.—J.R.-C.A.....	58	Warren
1837—3/22.	Skiles, James†.....	1,000	Butler
1822-58.	West of Tennessee River		
	Skiles, John‡.....	99	

First Census, 1790. United States

Heads of Families, Free and White
Lancaster County, Pennsylvania

Skiles, Harman and wife:
2 sons over 16 years of age;
3 sons under 16 years of age;
3 daughters.
Skiles, James and wife:
2 daughters.

* A sharp pointed boat.
†On Hickory Camp Creek.
‡Book 3, p. 13, N.W. Quarter, Sec. 23, Twp. 8, R. 4 W.

Skiles, Henry and wife:
1 son under 16 years of age.
2 daughters.
Skiles, Thomas and wife:
3 sons under 16 years of age;
3 daughters.

The family names appear in the tax and military records of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in either Leacock, Salisbury or West Hanover Townships.

SKILES, William
" Alexander
" Harmon
" Henry
" Henry, Jr.
" James
" John
" Thomas
" William.

By Jessica Ferguson, Research Librarian, Division of Archives, Harrisburg, Pa., December 28, 1927.

SKILES FAMILIES—JACOB'S BRETHREN

From Archives of the Historical Society of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. (For corruption of name "Skiles" into "Skyles," see page 79.):

*1779—May 5: Henry Skyles of Salisbury Township indicted in Toryism; Edward Styles surrendered and discharged. James Henderson of Salisbury Township indicted in Toryism. Henry Rutter, Jr., of Leacock Township thought by most of his neighbours to have gone to the enemy (British) having gone shortly after SKILES and Henderson.

The (Skiles) mentioned in report of George Stewart (Lt. Col.) both as Henry Skyles and Henry Skiles. His property confiscated and sold; realization 122 pounds, five shillings and six pence, one bay horse selling for 23 pounds, and another 42 pounds.

* On January 15, 1781, there was a mutiny of 1,300 Continental Line Pennsylvania men under General Wayne in New Jersey. On January 20, a revolt in the New Jersey Line. The leaders of the mutiny were shot. June, 1783, eighty soldiers of Lancaster, Pa., "Continental Line" mutinied and marched on Philadelphia. They were arrested by a loyal force, the leaders flogged instead of being shot. After the fall of Ft. Washington November 16, 1776, and the retreat of General Washington's army, thousands of people took the oath of allegiance in New York, Jersey and Pennsylvania. "The conduct of the Jerseys has been most infamous."—G.W.

Henry Skiles, Sr., of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, had sons:

Jacob Skiles,
William Skiles,
Henry Skiles, Jr.,

who served in the Lancaster County Militia about the time of the Revolutionary War.

Jacob Skiles married Mrs. Fraley in Greenbrier County, Virginia, about 1792, and had issue:

James Rumsey Skiles,
W. H. Skiles,
Charles M. Skiles,
Elizabeth Rumsey Skiles.

Jacob Skiles moved with his family to Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky, in 1803, and died in 1816.

James Rumsey Skiles, born Virginia, 1800; died in Texas, 1886. He married a Miss Bell of Tennessee, and was active in the promotion of navigation of Green River, and president of the first railroad in Kentucky. In 1855 he removed to Texas, where he died.

Notes and Index
(Third Series, Pennsylvania Archives)

1771. Skiles, Harman, Lancaster County, Returns and Valuations, 4 horses, 3 cattle, 1 servant; tax 1*s*.
1771. Skiles, Henry, Lancaster County, Leacock Twp. Returns and assessments, 202 acres, 2 horses, 4 cattle 1 servant.
1771. Skiles, Mary, Vol. XVII, 104,227; 200 acres, 4 horses, 5 cattle, 1 servant.
1772. Skiles, Henry, XVII, 104, 227, 305, 511, 828, 888; XXI, 467; XXIV, 538; Lancaster County; 100 acres, 1 horse, 1 cattle; tax 15*s*.
1772. Skiles, Henry, 212 acres, 4 horses, 6 cattle, 1 servant, tax 1/2/6.
1772. Skiles, Isaac; XVII, 257, 406; West Hanover Twp.; 50 acres, 1 horse, 1 cattle; tax 4 pounds.
1772. Skiles, Mary; 200 acres, 4 horses, 3 cattle; tax 19*s*.
1779. Skiles, Henry*; 164 acres, 1 horse, 3 cattle.
1779. Skiles, William; 247 acres, 5 horses, 6 cattle, 6 sheep, 1 negro.

* Apparently Henry Skiles, Jr.

1781. Skiles, Herman; West Caln Rate, Chester County; 298 acres, 2 horses, 9 cattle; tax 16/8/3.

1782. Skiles, Henry; 163 acres; tax 17/6/4.

1782. Skiles, Henry; 24 acres, 2 horses, 1 cattle, 1 servant; tax 8 pounds.

1782. Skiles, William, Sr.; XVII, 104, 227, 511, 828; XXIII, 431; 230 acres, 4 horses, 4 cattle; tax 25 lbs.

1782. Skiles, Thomas; XVII, 511, 828; returns and valuations of Lancaster County, 106 acres; tax 10/5/5.

1784. Skiles, Ephraim; 300 acres, dwelling; XXII; Bedford County, Hopewell Township.

1800. State of Virginia, now West Virginia.

Skiles, Jacob, son of Henry Skiles, Sr., of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Kanawha County, patent to lands:

On Gauley Creek, 32,097 acres;

On Kellys Creek, 40,000 acres.

Skiles Families—Jacob's Brethren

1799

William Skiles of Virginia had a son, William H. Skiles, who was born in Goochland County, Virginia, 1799, and the biographer, John J. McAfee, 1886, in his *Kentucky Politicians* printed at Louisville by *The Courier-Journal*, states that William H. Skiles moved with his parents to Kentucky when a child; furthermore, that the Skiles family originated from Copenhagen, Denmark, arriving in America about 1650. (See Swedish Expeditions to the Delaware River, 1641-49, in the Archives of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.)

Henry Hamilton Skiles, of Warren County, Kentucky, was a son of William H. Skiles and grandson of William Skiles of Virginia. The mother of Henry Hamilton Skiles was Lucy A. Underwood, daughter of John Underwood, and sister of Judge Joseph R. and Hon. Warner L. Underwood, who was eight years in Congress and six years in the United States Senate. Warner L. Underwood, four years in Congress and American consul to Scotland.

Lucy A. Underwood was a daughter of John Underwood, son of Thomas Underwood, a native of Hanover County, Virginia, and a Colonel in General George Washington's Army, and for many years a member of the House of Burgesses.

Henry Hamilton Skiles matriculated at Harvard University, 1855. During the Civil War, Skiles was a Union man and a Democrat. In 1863 he served as county attorney of Warren; in 1866, editor of *The Gazette*. In August, 1869, was in the Kentucky House of Representatives, and in 1879 in the Senate from the 11th District of Kentucky. At the time of the McAfee Biography (1888), Skiles was a bachelor, and was spending most of his time in Wyandotte, Kansas, where he then had extensive realty interests.

John Skiles and wife, natives of Virginia, removed to Owen County, Kentucky, and to them were born five (5) sons, in Owen County.

1844

Christopher Skiles, son of John, was born March 22, 1844. He married Margaret Hulette, also of Owen County, born April 27, 1848. They had issue:

Oliver Hayden Skiles,
Alflora Skiles,
Margaret S. Skiles.

Margaret Hulette died, 1861, and Christopher C. Skiles remarried Isabel Babbit of Franklin County, Kentucky, and had ten (10) children.

Oliver Hayden Skiles, son of Christopher C. and Margaret Hulette, was born in Owen County, Kentucky, November 20, 1866. He married Addie Rude of Covington, Kentucky, and they had issue:

Howard Gayle,
Walter Edward,
Oliver Raymond,
Dimple (deceased).

The Virginia-Kentucky Families claim Scotch-Irish descent, whilst the sons of Jacob's Brethren claim Danish descent. The families are principally Baptist in religious faith. According to some biographers, there were two main branches of the Skiles family in Colonial times, a Pennsylvania branch and a Virginia branch, but after exhaustive research, in view of the fact that a complete genealogy has never been worked out, it is apparent at this writing that the Virginia families are Jacob's Brethren, who were also Pennsylvanians by birth.

The Skiles name is found spelled both Skiles and Skyles

in the same document at the same date, and this may be due to the fact that public officers used the phonetic interpretation of Skyles, but when a signature was appended to a document, it was spelled Skiles. That this has occurred repeatedly is now a well known fact.

Skiles Families—Ohio Line

1781—In the borough of Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, at the close of the Revolutionary War, John Skiles, of Captain William Skiles' Company of Lancaster County Militia, took up his residence. His record shows that he served also in Captain William McMullins Company.

1820—John G. Skiles, born about 1820, Stoughstown, in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, married Sarah J. Martin about 1845, and had issue:

Mary Caroline (Cramer),
William Woodburn,
George M.,
John Clark,
Jennie (Smith),
Valetta (Bell),
Burgetta (Crum).

William Woodburn Skiles, born Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1849; died January 13, 1904, Shelby, Richland County, Ohio, while a member of the House of Representatives of the United States. (See his memorial, obtainable from United States Government, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office.)

William Woodburn Skiles married E. Dora Matson in 1877, and had issue:

Zante, daughter, and
Aubrey M., a son,

both of whom matriculated at the University of Chicago, Ill.

George M. Skiles, son of John G. and his wife, Sarah, was born in Richland County, Ohio, February 5, 1852. In 1877 he married Elizabeth Clark, and had issue:

Roscoe,
Blanche G.,
Grace A.,
Glen G.

John Clark Skiles, son of John G. and his wife Sarah, was born in Richland County, Ohio, about 1855. He married Vina Bergahiser November 30, 1882, and had issue:

Clifford, born November 21, 1884;
Howard, born January 8, 1886.

Skiles Families—Missouri Line

George Skiles, born 1789, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, son of Thomas Skiles and Miss Nelson, migrated to Kentucky, then Tennessee; resident of Jackson County at the time of enlistment in Captain Cowan's Tennessee Militia. Was at the Battle of New Orleans; served November, 1814 to November, 1815, and honorably discharged. On or about the year 1812 he married Mary Justice of Blount County, who was virtually a child wife. About 1816 moved to Indiana, then returned to Tennessee, where George Baker Skiles was born in Greene County in 1831. The family moved to Missouri and resided at St. James, Phelps County, until the outbreak of the Civil War, then removed to Schuyler County, Northwestern Illinois, where George Skiles died August 4, 1863, aged 74, and is buried. Of this union eight children were born: (Isaac), (Moses), (John), (Polly), (Jane.) (Family tradition.)

Hugh M. Skiles, born July 6, 1785, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, son of Thomas Skiles and Miss Nelson. He served as Sergeant in Captain John Hill's Company in the War of 1812. He married Margaret Flach in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, who died in 1850, and he remarried Jemima Manoher. Hugh M. Skiles died at Ligonier, Pa., in 1858. For Jemima Manoher's record see Pension Cert. No. 35,079. Of the first marriage the known issue is a son

Robert Flach.

Robert Flach Skiles, Sergt., Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania Vols., died August 29, 1864 (in hospital, Philadelphia) from wounds received in action at Weldon R.R., Virginia, in the engagement of August 19, 1864; enrolled at Ligonier, Pa., mustered in at the same place. He was taken prisoner at Gettysburg (veteran).

Robert Flach Skiles married Margaret Denison and had issue, a daughter, Mary Clark Skiles (Minor's Pension Cert. 169,105).

George Baker Skiles, son of George Skiles and Mary Justice* and nephew of Hugh M. Skiles. He was one of eight children. On account of the dispersion of his family and his death during the war, little is known of his brothers and sisters and their present residence.

George Baker Skiles, Private, enrolled August 20, 1862, at Rolla, Missouri, Volunteer Co. A, 32nd Missouri Infantry. Mustered in with his company at Benton Barracks, Mo., and died March 7, 1863, on Hospital Steamer D. A. January. at Vicksburgh, Mississippi.

George Baker Skiles married Bertha Ann McAfee July 22, 1852, Gasconade County, Missouri, and had issue:

William, John and Mary, who died in infancy;
Louisa Jane (died first year of marriage), no issue.
Nancy Caroline, who married Henry Liebmann;
George Siegel, who married Fanny Vernon of Miller County, Missouri, and had issue:
Alpha,
Henry,
Mallory,
Florence.

So live that when thy summons comes to join
That innumerable caravan which moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go, not like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave.
Like one that wraps the drapery of his couch
About him and lies down to pleasant dreams.

* Mary Justice, apparently daughter of Moses Justice of (Watauga) North Carolina, 1790.

Chapter VI

Disconnected Families—McAfee Lines

First Census, 1790—United States

(Heads of Families, Free and White)

Montgomery County, North Carolina—
McAfee, Malcolm and Wife:
3 daughters.
Washington County, North Carolina—
McAfee, John and Wife:
1 son under 16 years of age.
3 daughters.
Lincoln County, North Carolina—
McAfee, James and Wife:
2 sons under 16 years of age;
2 sons over 16 years of age;
7 slaves.
McAfee, William and Wife:
3 sons, 2 daughters.

* * *

James McAfee and Margaret Cole, his Wife:

James McAfee, 1762-1844, enlisted as private, North Carolina Troops, Revolutionary War; served until close of war. Born in North Carolina, died Habersham, Georgia.

James McAfee married Margaret Cole (1772-1862) in 1786 and had issue:

(1) Alexander Cole McAfee (1797-1879). He married Hariel S. Bond, 1840; she died 1881.

(2) John Whitaker McAfee (1790-1880), who married Ann Reynolds in 1820.

McAffee, Azariah or John; Private 10th Regiment Continental Line of North Carolina, Captain Hall's Co. Enlisted February 1, 1782; no occurrences.

McAfee, Ezekiah, Captain William Burney's Co., North Carolina Militia (10th Reg., Cont. Line).

1775—14th September, Proceedings Committee of Safety, 22 signatures, including James McAfee; see North Carolina State Records.

1776—County of Tryon, North Carolina, Tuesday, January 4, proceedings of Safety Committee (James McAfee).

1775—May 26th. House of Delegates or Representatives of the Colony of Transylvania, Mr. Robert McAfee appointed Sergeant at Arms.

In the Archives of the Wisconsin Historical Society, see the Authenticating Documents, Lord Dunmore's War, and notes on the early settlement and hardships of the FIVE McAFEE BROTHERS (sons of James and Jane), who migrated from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, to Augusta County, Virginia, and then to Kentucky.

These archives show that two of the brothers went to Transylvania, Boonesborough, etc., as shown in the North Carolina State Archives, as Robert McAfee and James McAfee, about 1775.

This history varies slightly with Collins' History of Kentucky on the same subject; however, it confirms that the brothers returned to the main family in Kentucky.

Semi-Annual Centennial Register of the University of Virginia

(1879)

1821. McAfee, John H. Born 1821. Class '38-'39.
Charleston, Tallahatchee County, Mississippi.
C.S.A. Farmer, merchant, Oakland, Yalabusha Co., Mississippi.

1818. McAfee, Madison. Born 1818. Class '38-'39.
Charleston, Tallahatchee County, Mississippi.
Major and A.Q.M., C.S.A.
Planter, State Auditor. Died 1862, Jackson, Miss.

McAfee, Joseph R. Class '52-'53.
Lexington, Mississippi; M.D.-Surgeon, C.S.A.
Farmer, physician. Died 1873.
Grenada, Mississippi.

1849. McAfee, Wm. Edelin. Born 1849. Class '68.
Danville, Kentucky.
Lawyer, Louisville, Kentucky.

McAfee, William W. (Indiana soldier) Union Army. Born Jefferson County, Indiana, 1837; has family.

McAfee, Archibald (Illinois soldier) Union Army. Born Ireland; had family.

McAfee, Robert, Shelby County, Missouri; native of Kentucky, 1832; had family.

McAfee, E. C., Springfield, Missouri; son of Charles B. McAfee and grandson of Robert McAfee (above); Captain of Company, Spanish-American War.

McAfee, Charles B. (Missouri soldier) Union Army; enlisted as private, Shelby County; was elected captain and promoted to Major. He with his company, was captured in one of Jo. Shelby's raids.

McAfee, Mathew (Revolutionary soldier). Served nine years in Continental Line from Pennsylvania; on Indiana Pension Roll, 1818; depositions before Indiana and Kentucky Courts, 1818; returned land warrants, etc., etc., to obtain Federal Pension.

McAfee, James, September 25, 1762. Marriage license, Augusta County, Virginia, 1749-1773, Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. VII, No. 4, April 1900. Women's names omitted as non-essential to obtaining license during that period.

(Pennsylvania Archives, Series II, Vol. II)

1773. McAfee, John and Elizabeth Housard, married July 21, Christ Church.

1795. McAfee, John and Ann Martin, married November 7, Baptist Church.

1803. Skyles, John and Elizabeth Kean, married November 1, Presbyterian Church.

1739. Hopton, Wm. and Elizabeth Skull, married March 26, 1739, Christ Church of Philadelphia.

1779. Hopton, Edw., County of Philadelphia, Whitemarsh Township, XIV, p.p 462, 736; XV, p. 178.

1779. Hopton, Wm., XIV, p. 736; XV, p. 178.

History of the Bench and Bar in Missouri:

Charles Bingley McAfee, Judge.

Born Lexington, Kentucky, March 28, 1829.

Died Springfield, Missouri, February 28, 1916, at the age of 86 years and 11 months.

Married February, 1864, to Martha Elizabeth Ritchie.

Charles Bingley McAfee was a son of Robert McAfee and Martha Jeter Cavanaugh of Kentucky. He was Judge-Advocate in Federal Army at Springfield at close of Civil

War, and later organized the well known law firm of McAfee and Phelps.

Proceedings of the General Assembly of Missouri:

An Act approved March 1, 1855.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

(1) That Samuel McAfee and Chilton B. Tate of the County of Lewis * * * be and they are hereby appointed Road Commissioners, etc., etc.

McAfee, William; admitted to bar in Missouri, 1879; son of William W. McAfee of Indiana, a soldier in the Union Army in the Civil War, who was a son of Hamilton McAfee of Kentucky.

1831-1837—Early voters, Shelby County, Missouri: John C. McAfee, William McAfee, accredited pioneers from Kentucky (Mercer County). 1834—New Providence Church, Northern Presbyterian, registry includes Joseph McAfee, Priscilla A. McAfee, John C. McAfee, Matilda McAfee, and the first child baptized in this church was Rebecca Jane McAfee. 1831—Marion County, Union Township, the first marriage performed in this section was that of Alexander McDowell to Miss Priscilla McAfee at the residence of Dr. Clark.

1745-80—Records of the Courts of Augusta County, Virginia, known as the Scotch-Irish Settlements, of Colonial times in America.

1767—McAfee, George; November 19. Joseph McMurtry and George McAfee reported there were not enough tithables convenient to make a wagon road from McMurtry's Mill thro' McAfee's Gap, to the wagon road, and it was only practicable to clear it for carrying loads on horseback until the country is better settled, which is ordered.

And Joseph McMurtry and James McAfee, Jr., to be surveyors and work with the tithables on Craig's Creek and its branches from Gatlive's up and on Catabo from Alexander Smith's up.

1768—McAfee, Robert; McAfee, James; McAfee, William; McAfee, George; John Hall, March 16. Hemp Certificates.

1768—August: James McAfee vs. Peter Cochrane:

I peter Cochrane of Augusta, do hereby oblige myself in the penal sum of 120 pounds, lawful of Virginia, to make or cause to be made, to James McAfee of said county &c&c, a good and sufficient title in fee simple for 32 acres of land, less or more on the James River joining the land of George Givens, and the said Cochranes right on an entry upon the hill above the house of 400 acres &c &c.

11th March, 1765.

(Signed) PETTOR X COCHRANE
mark
MARGARET X COCHRANE
mark

Test Samuel Lawrence, James Lawrence.

ENTRIES AND DEEDS—KENTUCKY

1779-84—Lincoln County

Name	*Parcels*	*Approx. Acres*
McAfee, George	7	2,500
McAfee, James	7	4,200
McAfee, Robert	12	3,000
McAfee, Samuel	1	200
McAfee, William	4	2,400

1779-80—Jefferson County

Name	*Parcels*	*Approx. Acres*
McAfee, Samuel	14	7,000
McAfee, George	1	400
McAfee, James	3	2,400
McAfee, Robert	4	1,500
McAfee, William	2	1,400

WARRANTS

	Name	*Acres*	*County*
1818—10/ 6.	McAfee, Robert	68	Franklin
1818— 5/29.	McAfee, Robert, Jr.	3	Mercer
1818— 9/30.	McAfee, Robert B.	30	Mercer
1823— 7/31.	McAfee, Moses	50	Pulaski
1830— 3/24.	McAfee, Robert B.	430	Anderson
1832— 3/ 7.	McAfee, Robert B.	4	Franklin
1834— 2/20.	McAfee, Allen	50	Lawrence

Grants

1797—11/26. McAfee, William..... 300 Wash'n
1785—October 5th. Lincoln County, North Carolina:

Land Entries; pages of book not numbered (Raleigh). James McAfee, 160 acres on Buffalo Creek, joining his own land on west side.

James McAfee, 1769. Old's abstract of wills bequeaths to Robert, etc., but no record, as will was proven elsewhere.

Daniel McAfee, Wesleyan Minister, Philadelphia, Pa., 1848. See his writing published by Orrin Rogers, 67 Second St., 1848, written by him at Cork, January 11, 1840, August 28, 1839, entitled O'Connel and the Wesleyans, The Calumnies, Falsehoods and Religion of O'Connel exposed; the queries proposed by his son Maurice satisfactorily answered, and Protestantism Defended in seven letters, with Babylon Fallen, a poem in thirty-two stanzas, by Daniel McAfee, Minister.

McAfee Families—South

McAfee, Green Taliaferro, Talladega, Alabama; teacher, lawyer, merchant. Born March 4, 1804, Rutherford County, North Carolina; died July 9, 1884.

Green T. McAfee was a son of Abner McAfee and Delilah Green McAfee, of Rutherford, North Carolina. Abner was born in Rutherford County, 1774. He was a grandson of Anderson McAfee, who fought at the Battle of Kings Mountain.

The original family came from Scotland to America.

McAffee, Lee M., of Cleveland, North Carolina, in the General Assembly, 1870-73.

Skiles Families—South

Rev. William West Skiles, born October 12, 1807, at Hertford, Perquimons County, North Carolina; died Watauga, December 8, 1862; Protestant Episcopal Missionary. For his Life and Times at Valle Crucius, Western North Carolina, see biography by Susan Fenimore Cooper, James Pott & Co., New York, Publishers, July 15, 1889-90, in collaboration with Rev. Bishop Watson, Rev. Jarvis Buxton, Rev. Henry H. Prout, Rev. George Wetmore, Rev. Wm. Glennie French and George N. Evans.

John Wesley Skiles, born in Tennessee. Migrated to Mo. and died in Idaho. Son of Hezekiah Skiles of Kentucky.

GALVESTON BAY & TEXAS LAND COMPANY

This Certifies.

4428

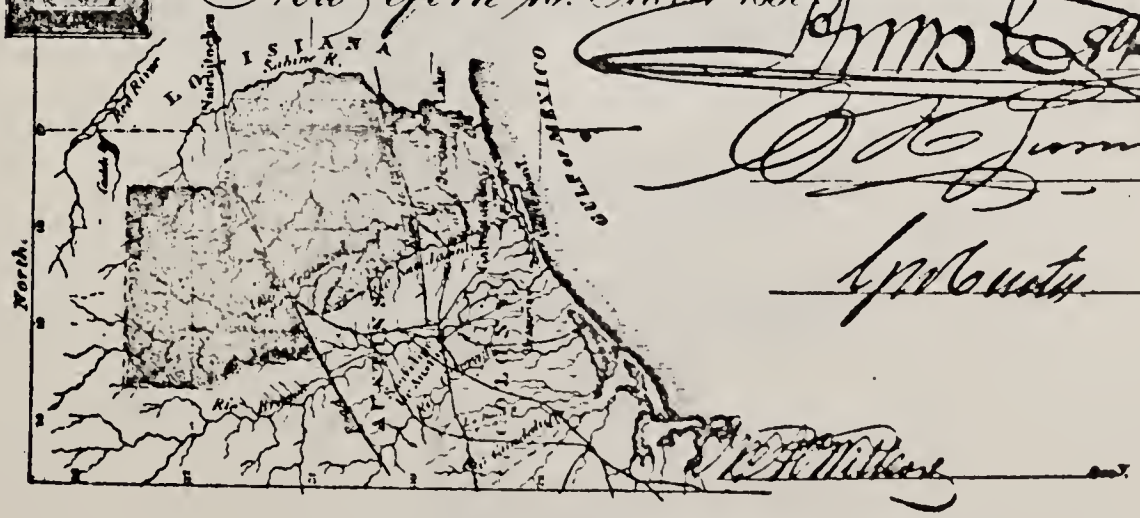
That the Subscribers as the Trustees and Attorneys of **LORENZO DE ZAVALA, JOSEPH VEHLEIN** *and* **DAVID G. BURNET**, *have given and do hereby give to* C. R. Poinsett *and his legal representatives the bearer hereof, their consent to the location of, and holding in severalty,* **ONE SITIO**, *of Land within the limits of four adjoining tracts of land in* **TEXAS** *heretofore severally granted to the said Lorenzo De Zavala on the 12th of March 1829, Joseph Vehlein on the 21st December 1828, and 17th November 1828, and David G. Burnet on the 22 December 1826, as* **EMPRESARIOS** *for* **COLONIZING** *the same according to the terms of the said grants, and the* **LAWS** *of the* **UNITED STATES** *of* **MEXICO**, *and the* **STATE** *of* **COAHUILA** *and* **TEXAS**, *which said several Tracts are now united in one common interest, and placed under the direction and management of the Subscribers, as the* **ATTORNEYS** *and Trustees of the said* **EMPRESARIOS**, *by virtue of and according to their several* **DEEDS** *of Indenture, dated the 16th October 1830, and to the articles of Association of said* **COMPANY**.

The four tracts of Land aforesaid, comprehend all the **LAND** *not settled according to* **LAW**, *and the terms of said Grants, lying within the following limits, (excepting the town of Nacogdoches:) Beginning at the Westerly boundary of the* **UNITED STATES** *of* **AMERICA** *on the Gulph of* **MEXICO**, *thence running Northerly on the Westerly side of the Sabine River to the road leading from* **NATCHITOCHES** *to* **NACOGDOCHES** *thence running Westerly along said Road a distance of Twenty Spanish Leagues from the boundary line to the suburbs or vicinity of Nacogdoches, then proceeding from said Town of Nacogdoches Northwardly a distance of fifteen Spanish Leagues, where leaving free on one side. the Twenty boundary leagues in a parallel with the River Sabine and the dividing line of the* **UNITED STATES** *of the North, shall be placed a* **LAND MARK**, *and from which a right line shall be drawn to the West until it strikes the Rivulet named* **NAVASOTO**, *from thence the line shall descend upon the left margin of said Rivulet, following its course until it meets the Road leading from* **BEXAR** *to* **NACOGDOCHES**, *thence running along said road till it comes to a point thereon lying due North of the source of the Waters of the Rivulet* **St. JACINTO**, *thence running due South to the source of the Waters of the said River, thence it shall follow the left bank of the* **St. JACINTO** *to* **GALVESTON BAY**, *thence by the Westerly side of said* **BAY** *to the* **GULPH** *of* **MEXICO**, *excluding the* **ISLAND** *of* **St. LOUIS**, *and thence by the said* **GULPH** *of* **MEXICO** *to the place of beginning*

The location of said land is to be made under the **SUPERVISION** *and direction of the Agents of the Trustees and Attorneys of the* **EMPRESARIOS** *aforesaid residing on the land, who, after making a record of the same shall make report thereof to the Commissioner appointed by the* **GOVERNMENT**, *to the intent that the holder of this Scrip upon the surrender thereof may have his land* **SURVEYED**, *and receive his title thereto in severalty from said Commissioner, according to Law:* **SUBJECT** *to the payments required by the* **LAWS** *of the* **STATE**. This scrip being Indorsed by the original holder is Transferable by delivery. *Copies of the Original* **GRANTS** *and subsequent conveyances and articles of association of the* **COMPANY** *as well as the Colonization laws before referred to, will be exhibited upon application to either of the Subscribers hereto.*

New York 16. October 1830

Trustees & Attorneys.



THE BIRTH OF THE FAR WESTERN STATES

James McAfee

1780—James McAfee, Northumberland County Ranger on the frontier (see Pennsylvania Archives), Revolutionary War, thought to be same as James R. McAfee, who came from Ireland and settled in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. For military history, see pages 52-55.

He had a son, John, and daughter, Mary.

Mary married Thos. McCurdy about 1800 and settled in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and had ten children.

John, born March, 1779; died March 28, 1834. He settled in Westmoreland County about 1801 and in 1806 married Mary Thompson, a daughter of John Thompson, a native of Ireland. They had sons:

Joseph,
William,
John,
James Ross;

and daughters:

Matilda
Catherine,
Margaret,
Mary,
Nancy,
Jane.

Skiles Family, descendants of John Skiles and Mary Henderson. Data from Wills and Court Records of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and United States Pension Office. (For complete line see next page following.)

Thomas (Henderson) Skiles and Elizabeth Moon, Cumberland County, 1848. See page 86.

- Margaret (M. Cope)
- Martha (McPherson)
- William C.
- James Henderson and Martha Snodgrass
  - Howard C. and S. Wrensheau
  - Estella and Gilson Coffey
  - James Wilson and Martha J. Bard
    - Martha Elizabeth (Richer)
      - Mary C.
      - James S.
        - Mary C.
    - Bruce Henderson, died 1904
    - Gertrude
    - Mary Estella (Danzer)
      - Roy
      - Bruce S.

* Revolutionary War Soldier. †War of 1812 Soldier. ‡Union Soldier, Civil War.

JOHN SKILES and MARY (Henderson) of Leacock Township, 1763

- *HENRY and (———). See page 60.
  - *WILLIAM, who migrated to Virginia
    - William H. of Kentucky and Lucy Underwood
      - Henry Hamilton of Kentucky
    - John and (———) migrated to Kentucky
      - Christopher C. and Margaret Hulette
        - Oliver-Hayden
        - Alflora
        - Margaret S.
  - *HENRY, JR., and (———) of Pennsylvania
  - *JACOB and Mrs. Fraley of Greenbrier, Virginia, and Kentucky
    - Mrs. Skiles-Hannah — James Rumsey and Miss Bell
    - Mrs. Skiles-Vixey — W. H.
    - Charles M.
    - Elizabeth R.
- *JOHN and (———), Cumberland County, Pennsylvania
  - JOHN G. and Sarah J. Martin of Pennsylvania and Ohio
    - MARY CAROLINE (Cramer)
    - WILLIAM WOODBURN and E. Dora Matson
      - Zante
      - Aubrey
    - GEORGE M. and Elizabeth Clark
      - Roscoe
      - Blanche
      - Grace
      - Glen
    - JOHN CLARK and Vina Bergahiser
      - Clifford
      - Howard
    - JENNIE (Smith)
    - VALETTA (Bell)
    - BURGETTA (Crum)
- *THOMAS and Miss Nelson of Lancaster, Pennsylvania
  - T. H. (Thomas Henderson), Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa.
    - *Who married Elizabeth Moon* (*see page 74*)
  - †HUGH M. (Mercer) and Margaret Flach (Westmoreland)
    - ‡ROBERT FLACH and Mary Denison of Ligonier, Pa.
      - MARY CLARK
  - †GEORGE (S.) and Mary Justice of Tennessee
    - ‡GEORGE BAKER and Bertha Ann McAfee of Tennessee
      - Louisa Jane
      - NANCY CAROLINE (LIEBMANN)
      - GEORGE SIGEL and F. Vernon
        - ALPHA (Apperson)
        - Henry
        - Mallory
        - Florence (Hicks)
- HERMON
- REBECCA
- RACHAEL
- MARY
- ELEANOR

Skiles Family, descendants of Herman, son of Harman.

*Harman and (———) of Lancaster, Pennsylvania

- William and Margaret
  - Matthew
- John and Susannah
  - Elizabeth
  - Barbara
- Samuel

Herman and Elizabeth. Herman died before his father, Harman (1799) Chester Co., Pa.

- Elizabeth
- Herman
- Hugh
- William and Susannah (Will, 1859)
  - Mary (Will, 1843)
  - William and Rhoda, in Pennsylvania, 1896
    - James T., in North Carolina
    - Sarah
    - John H. (Will, 1920) in Pennsylvania
- Susannah

Skiles Family, descendants of William Skiles, Sr., and his wife, Rachael, based on Wills, Court Records and histories of Lancaster County, and Pennsylvania Archives.

* Revolutionary War Soldier. † Revolutionary War Officer.

†William, Senior, and Rachael (———), Leacock Township, 1837.

- Hopskins and Letitia, 1837 in North Carolina, 1872 in Maryland
- *James and Sarah (———), in Pennsylvania 1856, Chester County.
  - Sylvester
  - Hugh T.
  - Harmon
  - Rachael (Carnahan)
    - James Carnahan
  - Jane, who married John Wagoner
- Rachael, who married Samuel Martin
- Elizabeth (Harley)
- *William, Jr., and Jane (———)
  - Mary
  - James and Annie S. (1912)
    - Elsie (Thompson)
  - Harman
  - John
- (———X), who married Armstrong)

Skiles Family, descendants of Alexander Skiles and his wife, Elizabeth (———); Wills, etc., etc., Lancaster, Pa.

1779-1889

* Revolutionary Soldier.

*Alexander and Elizabeth (———), of Leacock Township, 1779 W.

- Henry and (———)
  - Amos C.
  - H. Brisben
  - Ella Jane
  - Clara

McAfee Family, descendants of James McAfee and Jane McMichael of Belfast, Ireland, who settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and whose sons were among the first white settlers in Kentucky.

1739-1929

.* Revolutionary War Soldier. † Revolutionary War Officer.

James and Jane McMichael, Octorara Creek, Lancaster County

- John, born in Ireland, killed by Indians in Virginia
- †James, Jr., Lieut. Virginia Militia, Revolutionary War. See pages 20.
- Malcolm, died in infancy
- *George of Pennsylvania and Susannah Curry of Augusta County, Va., 1778
  - John of Kentucky and Matilda Hopton of Pa. (1812 and Mexican)
    - William Wallace, born in Tennessee
    - Bertha Ann, born in Tennessee, and Geo. Baker Skiles (U.S.)
      - Louisa Jane Skiles, born in Missouri
      - Nancy Caroline Skiles, Missouri
      - George Sigel Skiles, Missouri
    - Archibald Marion
  - Margaret
- *Robert of Pennsylvania. See pages 16-19
- Mary
- †William. See pages 21.
- *Samuel. Same as above ref.

Liebmann Family, descendants of August Liebmann and Mary Sattler of Coburg, Saxony, Germany, who settled in St. Louis, Missouri, and were married there in 1853.

* Federal Officer, Civil War. †World War Soldier. ‡U.S. Marines.

*August and Mary Sattler, St. Louis County, Missouri, 1853

- Henry and Nancy Caroline Skiles of Missouri
  - Joan Lola and D. I. Hunt
    - †D. I. Hunt, Jr.
  - August George and Eva Panting
    - Henry P.
    - ‡Reed G.
  - /Fred J. P. and (———)
    - Family unknown
  - Karl Otto (1892-1902)
  - Alma (1895-97)
  - Reginald Sylvester (1896-1902)
  - Marguerite M. and Walter Maguire
  - Ruth Marie
  - Nancy Caroline and Charles W. Starkey
- Margaret and Henry Le Pere. (No issue)
- Anna and Gottlieb Mueck
  - Mary
  - August
  - Anna
  - Louise
  - Walter
- Emma and Otto Habermehl
  - Otto
  - Julius
- Sophia, died in childhood

/ Married contrary to parents' advice and went away to parts unknown. Had two baby sons in 1908—when last heard from—in Missouri.

Chapter VII

Authenticating Records—Skiles Families

Issac Skiles, mentioned in list of assessments, West Hanover Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; entitled: "Ye Ancient Inhabitants" (no date). See page 404; Notes and Queries, Historical and Genealogical: Vol. I. Also mentioned, A.D. 1772, Third Series, Pennsylvania Archives, West Hanover Twp., Lancaster County, Penna., Vol. XVII.

Skiles Families—First Census, 1790

Pennsylvania

Index

Skiles, Harman; page 144, Salisbury Twp., Lancaster County.
Skiles, Harman; page 146, Strasburg Twp., Lancaster County.
Skiles, Henry; page 145, Salisbury Twp., Lancaster County.
Skiles, Isaac; page 76, H.N.T. & W.P. Twp., Cumberland County.
Skiles, Jas.; page 132, Salisbury Twp., Lancaster County.
Skiles, James; page 145, Earl Twp., Lancaster County.
Skiles, John; page 79, H.N.T. & W.P. Twp., Cumberland County.
Skiles, Thomas; page 145, Salisbury Twp.; Lancaster County.

For their descendants, see chart compiled from Wills and Court Records. Males and females, free and white, in sequence as listed above.

Harman Skiles and 2 sons over 16 and 3 sons under 16, and 4 females
Harman Skiles and 1 son over 16 and 1 son under 16, and 3 females
Henry Skiles and 0 sons over 16 and 1 son under 16, and 3 females
Issac Skiles and 1 son over 16 and 0 sons under 16, and 4 females
Jas. Skiles and 0 sons over 16 and 0 sons under 16, and 3 females
James Skiles and 0 sons over 16 and 0 sons under 16, and 5 females
John Skiles and 0 sons over 16 and 0 sons under 16, and 0 females
Thomas Skiles and 0 sons over 16 and 3 sons under 16, and 4 females

Captain William Skiles

As per Pennsylvania Archives, "Skiles." This is corrupted in history known as "Authentic History of Lancaster County," printed in 1869, as "Skyles."

Captain William Skiles: District, lower end Leacock and Salisbury Townships; Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Militia. Date of enrollment, 1777; last mentioned, 1785.

Muster Roll, 19th August, 1782; oath, etc., page 61, Fifth Series, Vol. VII, Penna. Archives. William Skiles, Jr., Pvt. 7th Class, same date and roll. (The British evacuated New York in November, 1783, and the American Army was disbanded.)

Third Series, Penna. Archives: Vols. XVII-XXIII, William Skiles, Sr., tax roll, assessment 25 pounds, 1782; Lancaster County, Penna.

Captain William Skiles' Military Record: Mustered into service January 9, 1777, by James Mercer, Captain (p. 460, Vol. VII, Fifth Series Penna. Archives) as private. Only one militia officer of this name served from Lancaster County, "Capt. Wm. Skyles" and Skiles is one and same person.

Captain William Skiles Company, Lancaster County Militia, 7th Company, Colonel James Mercer, Esq., May 28, 1781, from August 20 to October 20, 1781, guarding British prisoners of war captured from Cornwallis. (Eight thousand troops were surrendered at Yorktown on October 19, 1781.)

"Private John Skiles substituting for Thomas Skiles, say Jas. Skiles substituting for Thos. Skiles." (Fifth Series, Pennsylvania Archives.)

William Skiles as Captain, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Militia, from May 28, 1781, to 28th May 1784-5, Leacock Twp., 7th Battalion (Sixth Series, Penna. Archives).

Authenticating Documents

From Abstract of Wills, Westmoreland County, Penna., Vol. VI, 1917, Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania:

William Skiles of Unity Township, Westmoreland County, Penna., dated December 15, 1810, proved January 8, 1811; wife, Margaret; only child, Matthew; Joseph Boldrig and James Montgomery, executors; Witt., James McCaight, Alexander Young.

Coll;—George Cowan and 2 sons over 16, none under 16, and 4 females; Free and White; Salisbury Twp.; Lancaster County, Penna., First Census 1790.

U.S. Bureau of Pensions: R9641; John Skiles, Private (only application of record), August, Sept., Oct., 1778; Capt. William McMullins' Co., Lancaster County Militia; 1779, wagoner; 1781-2, with Captain William Skiles' Co. guarding

British prisoners of war captured from Cornwallis; application for pension made from borough of Carlisle, Cumberland County, Penna., about 1832, at age of 78 years. Apparently the ancestor of W. W. Skiles, M.C. from Ohio, 1904.

George Skiles, son of Thomas Skiles, grandson of John Skiles, born Lancaster, Penna., 1789; served in Captain Cowan's Tennessee Militia, War 1812; see Warrant 16386-80-55, also Widow's Pension C. 4471—War 1812.

Hugh M. Skiles, son of Thomas Skiles, grandson of John Skiles, born Lancaster, Penna., July 6, 1785; died Ligonier, Penna., 1858; see Pension Wid. Cert. 35079; War 1812.

George Baker Skiles, son of George Skiles; born Greene County, Tennessee, 1831; served Vol. Co. A, 32nd Mo. Inf. as private; died March 7, 1863, buried National Cemetery, Vicksburgh, Miss. See Widows Pension Cert. 29891.

George Sigel Skiles, son of George Baker Skiles, born at Rolla, Mo., Sept. 6, 1862; resident at Eldon, Miller County, Mo. See Minors Claim Pension (670,208).

Colonial Records

A.D. 1750—Henry Skiles and his wife, Elizabeth, Will dated 19th April, Lancaster, Pa., pages 238-39, Vol. 1.J.; had minor sons:

James Skiles,
John Skiles;

and had married daughters:

Elizabeth (Skiles) Rutter,
Catherine (Skiles) Cowen (see Cowan),
Ann Eliza (Skiles) Dobbins.

A.D. 1781—James Skiles and John Skiles, listed as privates 2nd Class, Captain William Skiles' Company, Lancaster County Militia, Revolutionary War. JamesSkiles, son of Capt. Wm. Skiles; John, son of John Skiles. See chart.

A.D. 1762—William Skiles in the records of Lancaster County, died intestate in that year. He was apparently the father of Capt. William Skiles of Hanover, Pa., enrolled as private January 9, 1777, by James Mercer, Captain.

A.D.1781—William Skiles, from 1781 to 1785 Captain of his Company of Lancaster County Militia, Colonel James Mercer.

A.D. 1782—William Skiles, Jr., listed as private 7th Class. The history of Lancaster County by Ellis and Evans

shows William Skiles and William Skiles, Jr., as landholders in Leacock Township, Lancaster County, in that year.

A.D. 1767—JOHN SKILES and his wife, Mary (Henderson), Skiles, will dated 9th April, 1767, page 63, Vol. 1-C, Lancaster, Pa. See family chart. Had sons:

HENRY SKILES,
*JOHN SKILES,
*THOMAS SKILES,
*HERMON SKILES;

and had daughters;

REBECCA SKILES,
RACHAEL SKILES,
MARY SKILES.

Matthew Henderson, executor.
Test: John Skiles, Stewart Henderson, Henry Skiles—H. His mark.

A.D. 1780—HENRY SKILES, THOMAS SKILES, listed as privates 4th Class, Captain Robert McCurdy's Company, also HARMAN SKILES, listed as private 8th Class, all in Lancaster County Militia.

A.D. 1781—JOHN SKILES, listed as private 2nd Class in Captain William Skiles, Company Lancaster County Militia, Revolutionary War.

A.D. 1779—HENRY SKILES, Pvt. 4th Class; Lt. Col. Geo. Stewart. Reported May 5, 1779, as being indicted as Tory. Matthew Henderson, his uncle, was administrator of his father's (John Skiles) estate. For the desertion of Henry Skiles and James Henderson, see page 60. For connection see family chart.

A.D. 1780—HENRY SKILES had sons and daughters (as per West Va. Hist. Society). The sons, viz:

A.D. 1780—HENRY SKILES, JR., listed as a private, 5th Class; WILLIAM SKILES, private 5th Class.

A.D. 1784—JACOB SKILES, private 7th Class, serving in Captain William Skiles' Co., Lancaster County Militia.

The daughters: Mrs. Skiles-Vixey, Mrs. Skiles-Hannah.

WILLIAM SKILES is found later in History of Virginia. JACOB SKILES is also found later in History of West Virginia and Collins' History of Kentucky, as outlined on page 13 and 57-60.

* For guardian, see page 86. Also see page 75.

Pennsylvania
Wills of Skiles Families

Henry Skiles paid taxes in Salisbury Township in 1770.

A.D. 1780—John Skiles, only soldier of this family name on record as having made application for pension for Revolutionary War service; see R. 9641, on page 75. For his descendants see chart (Ohio Line).

A.D.1780—Thomas Skiles had family, sons and daughters, details of whom will be given later; in 1782 was listed as landholder in Leacock Township, Lancaster County. For his descendants see chart (Missouri Line) p. 75.

A.D. 1780—Hermon Skiles see chart (Pennsylvania Line) p. 75.

A.D. 1779—Alexander Skiles, 1st Class private, Capt. Robert McCurdy's Company, and his wife, Elizabeth; will dated 12th January, 1779, Lancaster County, Pa. Only son Henry Skiles; no daughters. Pages 581-82, Vol. 1-C.
David Watson and William Skiles, executors.
Test: Jacob Myer, William Rutter, David Glen.

A.D. 1782—(A) Henry Skiles listed as private, 5th Battalion, Lancaster County, Pa.; Lt. Col. George Stewart.

(B) Amos Skiles, alleged to be son of said Henry Skiles;

(C) Lytel Skiles, alleged to be son of said Amos Skiles, residing at Lancaster, Pa. (1928).

A.D. 1779—Henry Skiles and his wife, Rosanna; will dated 4th of May, 1777, page 238, Vol. 1-J, Salisbury Twp., Lancaster County, Pa.; had sons and daughters:

William Skiles,
James Skiles,
John Skiles,
Jane Skiles
Mary Skiles,
Henry Skiles.

A.D. 1808—Herman Skiles and his wife, Margaret, of Strasburg Township, had children as follows:

Margaret,
Mary,
John.

A.D. 1829—John D. Skiles was born in Leacock Twp., Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1829. He died at Lancaster, 1913, aged about 84 years.

A.D. 1854—John D. Skiles married Emily M. Frey, who died in 1897, and their only child, William P. Skiles,* died at age of 19 years. John D. remarried Rebecca M. Porter, now surviving him and residing at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. They have a son, John D. Skiles, Jr., born March 29, 1900. John D. Skiles achieved distinction in his community as a merchant and banker during his long and active life.

A.D. 1831—William, Sen; and Rachael, his wife; of Leacock Twp; had children as follows:

Hopkins Skiles;
James Skiles,
Rachael,
Elizabeth,
William, Jr.

For descendants, see chart of family.

A.D. 1859—William and Susannah, his wife; of West Caln, Chester County, Pa.

Mary,
William,
Susannah.

For his descendants, see chart.

Authenticating Documents—Skiles Families

Lancaster, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania: Wills

Leacock and Salisbury Townships

Skiles, John, 1767; Book C, Vol. 1, 63.
Skiles, John, 1855; Book V, Vol. 1, 853.
Skiles, Jane, 1911; Book U, Vol. 2, 141.
Skiles, Kate M., 1928; Book H, Vol. 3, 468.
Skiles, Alexander, 1779; Book C, Vol. 1, 581.
Skiles, Charlotte, 1859; Book W, Vol. 1, 853.
Skiles, Elvira J., 1918; Book B, Vol. 3, 14.
Skiles, Henry, 1750; Book J, Vol. 1, 238.
Skiles, Henry, 1779; Book C, Vol. 1, 582.
Skiles, Harriet E., 1890; Book I, Vol. 2, 165.
Skiles, Mary, 1817; Will Book 18, 273-74.

* Was Cadet, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

Chester County, Pennsylvania: Wills

West Caln Township

Skiles, Clara, July 17, 1923; No. 39, 508, Docket 9, p. 480.
Skiles, Harman, 1799; Docket 2, p. 442. Int.
Skiles, Hopkins, Talbot, Maryland; No. 18, 597, Docket 6, 327.
Skiles, John, 1817; No. 6480, Docket 3, page 91. Int.
Skiles, James, Parkesburg, Chester Co.; No. 33,408 (1912), Docket 8, p. 500.
Skiles, John H., West Caln; No. 37,889, Docket 9, p. 364.
Skiles, Mary, 1843; Will Book 18, p. 273.
Skiles, Rachael, Coatesville, Chester Co., 1881; No. 19,657, Docket 6, p. 426.
Skiles, Rhoda, West Caln, 1896; No. 26,190, Docket 8, p. 14.
Skiles, Susannah, 1846; No. 10,996, Docket 5, p. 71.
Skiles, Sarah, 1856; No. 12,881, Will Book 20, p. 456.
Skiles, Susan, 1876; Will Book, 24, page 42.
Skiles, William, 1837; No. 9582, Will Book 17, Docket 141.
Skiles, William, 1859; No. 13,567, Book 21, p. 178.
Skiles, William, 1864; No. 14,865, Will Book 22, page 186.

Lancaster County—Orphans Court

1750-54. Skiles, Henry (Catherine), p. 71.
1754-59. Skiles, Peter, pp. 101, 104.
1736-67. Skiles, Peter, pp. 176, 12, 273.
1768-72. Skiles, Peter, pp. 4, 91, 94, 98.
1768-72. Skiles, John, pp. 214, 219.
1772-76. Skiles, Peter, pp. 134, 183.
1776-82. Skiles, John, p. 29.
1776-82. Skiles, Alexander, p. 29.
1788-91. Skiles, Alexander, p. 96.
1791-96. Skiles, Rosanna, p. 45.
1806-08. Skiles, Herman, pp. 375, 78.
1809-13. Skiles, Herman, of Strasburg Twp., pp. 62, 81.
1813-16. Skiles, Harman, of Salisbury, pp. 495, 525.

Authenticating Documents

Nov. 26, 1799; Lancaster County Court: Harman Skiles, on petition of William Skiles, eldest son of Herman Skiles,

late of Chester County, dec., died month of Dec. 1798, leaving 3 children, to-wit:

William, the petitioner;

John and Samuel, and several grandchildren, the issue of his son Herman, who died before his father. Court appoints James Hamilton of Strasburg Twp. guardian over the estates of Elizabeth Skiles, Herman Skiles, Hugh Skiles, William Skiles, minor children of Herman Skiles of Salisbury Twp., deceased, during their minority, they being under the age of 14 years.

No. 1806-08, 18th April; p. 375. John Skiles, a minor son of Herman Skiles of Strasburg Twp., above the age of 14 years, father deceased, chooses Nathaniel Watson of Leacock Twp. as guardian during his minority and court approves thereof.

1806-08, April 18th; p. 378. On petition of Jacob Landis, who married Margaret Skiles, daughter of Herman Skiles, said Herman died about 5 years past leaving 3 minor children, Margaret, Mary and John, estate holds lands in Strasburg Township adjoining lands of John Slaymaker, an examination of said lands ordered by Court.

1803-16, April 23, p. 495. Harman Skiles of Salisbury Twp. petitions for examination by Archibald Thomas, purchaser of land from William Skiles, eldest brother of Harman Skiles, late of Salisbury Twp., said Harman died intestate, lands adjoining John Skiles and James Hamilton (leaving widow but no children?) 2 brothers, William Skiles the eldest, John younger.

1774, Aug. 4th. Re. Estate of Peter Skiles, and Annie his daughter, David Watson late guardian, John Carson now guardian. Estate examined by Wm. McCausland, John Woods, John Cowan, William Cowan, on order of court.

1855-57. Land Warrant Catherine Skiles, widow of Peter Skiles, a private Capt. George Musser's Co., Lancaster, Pa., War of 1812.

1767, March 3rd. John Carson and Alice, his wife, late Alice Skiles, widow of Henry Skiles, dec., which said Alice Harman Skiles, John Skiles were administrators of Peter Skiles' estate.

1769, March 7th. Elizabeth Skiles and Ann Skiles, minor daughters of Peter Skiles, late of Leacock Twp., dec., being above the age of 14, come into court and choose David

Watson of Leacock Twp. guardian over their estates during their minority.

1769, Feb. 9th. Upon petition of Isaac Skiles, eldest son of Peter Skiles, late of Leacock Twp., Lancaster County, to examine the plantation of Peter Skiles, who died intestate, leaving sons, to-wit: Isaac Skiles and John Skiles, and three daughters, to-wit: Rebecca, Elizabeth, Ann, and also a widow (no name).

1770, 4th Sept. The court appoints James Clemson, Esq., of Salisbury Twp., guardian over the estates of THOMAS, *HERMAN, JOHN, MARY, ELEANOR, minor children of John Skiles (and Mary Henderson Skiles), dec., being severally under the ages of 14. (See page 75.)

1777, June 9th. John Skiles, a minor son of John Skiles, late of Leacock Twp. (Dec), being above the age of 14 years, appears in court and chooses his mother, Mary Skiles, and his uncle, Matthew Henderson, guardian over his estate accordingly.

Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester Counties were established in 1682, Lancaster County in 1729, York County in 1749, and Cumberland County was separated from Lancaster County January 27, 1750. The town of Carlisle was founded in 1751, and the county of Cumberland takes its name from a maritime county of England on the border of Scotland.

The History of Cumberland County by I. Daniel Rupp, 1848, and published Lancaster, Pa., by Gilbert Hills, shows one T. H. SKILES as a subscriber to this county history, but no biography is given of said Skiles or any of the family, and while there are some descendants in Westmoreland County, the main branches are in Lancaster and Chester. Chart on page 74 was contributed by Gertrude Skiles of Harrisburg, Penna.

PENNSYLVANIA

Wills of Skiles Families

1762—William, who died intestate;

1750—Henry and wife (Elizabeth) Alice, 19th April, Vol. 1-J, of Leacock Twp., Lancaster County, Pennsylvania:

JAMES, minor (b. 1737);

JOHN, minor (b. 1739);

* Note change of spelling from original in his father's will, page 81.

Margaret, minor (b. 1740);
Elizabeth, who married Rutter;
Catherine, who married Cowan (Cowen);
Ann Eliza, who married Dobbins.

1837—William, Sen., and Rachael, his wife, of West Caln, Chester County, Penna.

Hopkins and wife Letitia;
James and wife Sarah;
Rachael, who married Samuel Martin;
Elizabeth, who married (Harley);
William, Jr., who married Jane (———);
———, who married Martin Armstrong.

1767—Peter, who died intestate; but had heirs as per court of Lancaster County, as follows:

Isaac;
John;
Rebecca, minor (b. 1750), who married James Carson;
Elizabeth, minor (b. 1752);
Ann, minor (b. 1754).

1767—John and wife Mary (Henderson), 9th April. Will Book, Vol. 1, C. 63. Brother in Law Executor, Matthew Henderson, Henry Skiles (H mark). John Skiles and Stewart Herbert. Witnesses. Leacock Twp., Lancaster County.

Henry;
John, minor (b. 1757);
Thomas, minor (b. 1759);
Hermon, minor (b. 1761);
Rebecca;
Rachael;
Mary, minor (b. 1763);
Eleanor, minor (b. 1765).

1779—Alexander and wife, Elizabeth, of Leacock Twp., Lancaster County. Will Book C, Vol. 1, 581, 582. David Watson and William Skiles, Administrators; Jacob Myer, William Rutter, David Glenn, Witt.

Only child Henry.

1779—Henry and his wife, Rosanna, Salisbury Twp., Lancaster County, had sons and daughters:

William;
James;
John;
Jane, who married Andrew Lytle;

MARY, who married James Lytle;
HENRY.

1799—Herman Skiles of Salisbury, late of Chester County, May 20th, William Skiles Ex. Hugh Thompson, Peter Wagner sureties; I. Jun. 19th, 1799a/c Aug. 24, 1807, No. 4704, Doc. 2, p. 442, died intestate; his father Harman Skiles surviving him. Had sons:

WILLIAM;
JOHN;
SAMUEL;
HERMAN;

and grandchildren:

ELIZABETH, minor (1786);
HERMAN (b. 1784);
HUGH (b. 1788);
WILLIAM (b. 1790).

1808—Herman and wife Margaret; Herman died abt. 1803; b. 1753, of Strasburg Twp., Lancaster County. Children:

MARGARET, who married Jacob Landis;
JOHN (b. 1788);
MARY.

1817—John, who died intestate; administrators: Susannah, wife, and Barbara, daughter; had also daughter Elizabeth; Hugh Thompson also co-administrator, etal.; sureties, James Greer and James Boyd. Filed I. Nov. 21, 1817; a/c Jun. 11, 1827; No. 6480, Docket 3, page 91. Ad; cl.

1859—William and wife Susannah; West Caln, Chester County. Had children:

MARY;
WILLIAM, and wife Rhoda;
SUSANNAH.

1864—WILLIAM and wife Rhoda; Nov. 1st, 1864, Will Book 22, page 186; Rhoda and James T., administrators. Will of Rhoda later gives children's names, No. 14,865:

JAMES T. of Thomasville, N. C.;
SARAH J., who married Schrack;
SUSANNAH, who married McNight;
JOHN H. (will of Nov. 4th, 1920).
R. ELLA (will of Jan. 23, 1923); No. 39,159.
CLARA (will of July 17, 1923); No. 39,508.

1896—Rhoda Skiles of West Caln, Chester County, June 13, 1896, Int.; Adm. John H. Skiles; Nicholas Reeser and H. H. Ammon, Sureties; No. 26190, Docket ?, p. 14.

1920—John Skiles, died Int. Nov. 4th, 1920. Adm. R. Ella Skiles; John K. Schrack and Clara Skiles, sureties. Inv. Dec. 7, 1920; a/c Feb. 4, 1921. No. 37933, Docket 9, p. 364.

1912—James Skiles, d. May 24, 1912; to Annie S., wife, Adm.; James J. Peck, A. G. Good, No. 33408, Docket 8, p. 500.

1881—Rachael, d. Mar. 26, 1881. Rachael A. Reath, Adm. Robt. Baldwin, John W. Wagner, sureties; No. 19657, Doc. 6, p. 426.

1846—Susannah Skiles; Adm. James A. Wagoner; Hopkins Skiles and William Skiles, sureties. No. 10996, Docket 5, p. 71.

1872—Hopkins Skiles, Talbot County, Maryland, died 1872; Joseph J. Lewis, Adm., J. Smith Futhey and J. H. Darlington, sureties. No. 18597, Docket 6, p. 367.

1843—Mary Skiles, West Caln, Chester County. Dr. Wm. Hays, Adm.; No. 10459; Will Book 18, p. 273; legacy to mother and sister Susannah and brother William.

1876—Susan Skiles; d. May 22, 1876; No. 18099; Will Book 24, p. 424; West Caln, Chester County; No. 18099; will to daughters, Rachael, Margaret, Sarah, Ann.

West Caln Township, Chester County

1837—August 4th. William Skiles, No. 9582, Will Book 17. Docket 141, and Rachael, his wife; had sons and daughters:

HOPSKINS SKILES;
JAMES SKILES,

states that household effects at her death to be divided between *her* three daughters at her pleasure; son-in-law, Martin Armstrong, mentioned; Samuel Martin and his wife Rachael mentioned as my son-in-law; my daughter Elizabeth mentioned, who married Harley; to my grandchildren:

MAY SKILES;
JAMES SKILES;
HARMON SKILES;
JOHN SKILES,

children of my son, WILLIAM SKILES, deceased, to my daughter, Jane Skiles, widow of my son William, and their children, that is to say:

James Skiles;
Mary Skiles;
Harmon Skiles;
John Skiles,

and the lime kiln is left to my "good son," James Skiles, executor, along with Martin Armstrong and Hugh Thompson.

1856—Sarah Skiles; Inv. April 21, 1856; a/c Mar. 31, 1857; No. 12881, Will Book 20, page 456. Mentions: son. Will dated 3rd Feb., 1854, West Caln, Chester County.

Hugh T. Skiles.

balance to Jane Wagoner, wife of John Wagoner; headstones for myself and husband, James Skiles, also two children's graves, names omitted; grandson James S. Carnahan; issue of my daughter Rachael, deceased, my children specified to-wit:

William Skiles;
Hugh T. Skiles;
Harman Skiles;
Jane Wagoner, wife of John Wagoner;
Sylvester H. Skiles.

1859—William Skiles. West Caln, Chester County. John A. Wagoner, Adm.; No. 13567, Will Book 21, p. 178. To Rachael Skiles, after her demise to James and Ann Reath, to Margaret Armstrong, wife of John Armstrong, Samuel and John Armstrong, Mrs. Sarah Hall, Wm. P. Wagoner, Jr., William Skiles, Jr., Hugh T. Skiles, Harman Skiles, Jr., Samuel Hall and Mary Hall, minor children of Isaac Hall; to sister Susannah Skiles, at her death to go to Hopkins Skiles and his heirs. Ex. James A. and John W. Wagoner.

1876—Susan Skiles, died May 22, 1876; Wm. J. Burnside, Adm. No. 18099, Will Book 24, p. 424, West Caln Twp., Chester County. Directs burial in cemetery of Pequea Presbyterian Church, according to said rites. To William Martin, son of Samuel Martin, land situated for the most part in West Caln Twp., Chester County, about a tenth part in Salisbury Twp., Lancaster County, by indenture to me from Hopkins Skiles and Letitia, his wife, 22nd March, 1847.

To Rachael Skiles, daughter of Samuel Skiles, old stone house on Lancaster-Philadelphia road.

To Margaret Armstrong, daughter of late Samuel Skiles; to Sarah Hall to Ann Reath. To Rhoda Skiles, widow of late

William Skiles for life, thereafter to her son Hampden Skiles; to Harmon Skiles, son of late James Skiles, and to Sylvester Skiles, son of late James Skiles; to William Skiles, son of John Skiles, Susan Skiles, daughter of Rhoda Skiles; to Samûel Martin portraits of Brother William and myself. J. Burnside of Lebanon, sole Executor, 9th June, 1874.

1896—Rhoda Skiles; West Caln, Chester County, No. 26190; mentions: James T. Skiles, son, Thomasville, N. C.; Sarah J. Schrack, daughter; Susanna McNight, daughter; John H., son; R. Ella, a daughter, and Clara, a daughter.

1920—John H. Skiles, West Caln, Chester County ,Pa. 37933; Docket 9, p. 364; to R. Ella Skiles, sister; Clara Skiles, sister; S. Edgar Schrack, nephew; Annie E. Schrack, J. Howard and Cora M. Schrack, nephews and nieces.

1923—Ella R. Skiles died Jan. 23, 1923. Clara Skiles, Adm. Coatesville, Chester County, Will Book 45, Village of Compass, West Caln Twp.; to brother John H. and sister Clara Skiles, after death of same to sister Susanna McNight, and after her death to nephews and nieces:

S. Edgar Schrack;
J. Howard Schrack;
Cora M. Scrack;
Annie E. Schrack,

and my cousin, R. Pauline Cavanaugh, after death to her two sons, Amos W. and John S. Cavanaugh.

Bibliography

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6. History of Marion County, Missouri, Cong. Library.
7. Collins' History of Kentucky, Vols. I and II, D.A.R. Library.
8. American Commonwealths. Lucien Carr.
9. Early History of St. Louis. Shepherd.
10. Wisconsin Historical Society, Authenticating Documents of Lord Dunmore's War. (*This kilted Scotch Governor of Virginia took command of the ravaging and pillaging of the Atlantic Coast during the Revolution.*)
11. History of the Late War in the Western Country. R. B. McAfee, Lexington, Ky., 1816. (*This history shows up our Canadian neighbors in their true light.*)
12. Kentucky History of Muhlenberg County. Cong. Library.
13. Kentucky History of Warren County. Cong. Library.

14. History of the Bench and Bar in Missouri. Cong. Library.
15. Register of Kentucky State Historical Society. Cong. Library.
16. Woods-McAfee Memorial, Dr. Neander Woods. Cong. Library.
17. Stiles Genealogy of Massachusetts. Stiles Guild.
18. Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th Series.
19. First Census of Pennsylvania, 1790. Cong. Library.
20. West Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. III, 1903, p. 188. (*Jacob Skiles, family and connections in Kentucky, 1800-86.*)
21. Filson Club Series, Kentucky. Cong. Library.
23. Doniphan's Expedition, Doc. 608, 63rd Congress, Second Session.
24. Wakarusa to Appomatox. Bevier.
25. The Fight for Missouri. Snead.
26. 21st General Assembly of Missouri, Acts of, 1861. Cong. Library.
27. Dictionary of Alabama History and Biography.
28. North Carolina State Papers. Cong. Library.
29. History of Lancaster County, Pa. Ellis & Evans, 1883.
30. Pennsylvania Genealogical Society.
31. Official Correspondence Union and Confederate Armies in the War of the Rebellion.
32. Recollections of Washington. Lossing-Custis, 1859.

Extracts of Historical Data of the Revolutionary War

Between December 25, 1776, and January 4, 1777, for ten days the "Grand Army" of Washington consisted of the Pennsylvania Militia and volunteer citizen soldiers, who had left their comfortable homes to serve their country. The army had dwindled down to about 5,000 men, then Washington made his famous crossing of the Delaware and a victory over the Hessians at Trenton. Frederick the Great of Prussia declared that the quick "comeback" of Washington, or military achievements, were in that period the greatest and most brilliant of any in the annals of history. (*Smart Aleck-writers of today try to prove that George Washington was "just lucky."*)

George Washington's Resources

1775-1783

Approximate total population	2,500,000
Slaves	500,000
†Tories who resisted and later fled to Canada	600,000
Net Revolutionary population	1,400,000
*Potential military strength	280,000
Average active strength	25,000
Maximum active strength	40,000

British Resources

1776

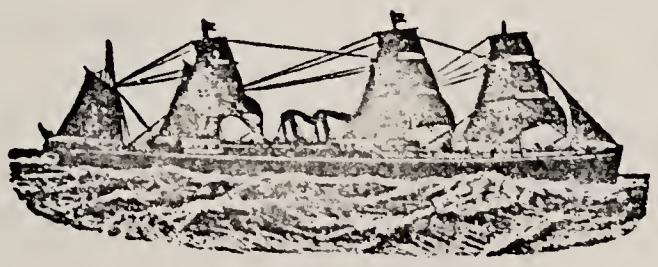
June 30 the British arrived in New York Harbor with a flotilla of 500 vessels, landed, and encamped on Staten Island with troops, viz:

Howe's Army—	
Hessians	30,000
English (from slums)	4,000
Oct. 19, 1781, Cornwallis' Army surrendered:	
British Regulars	8,000
	42,000
Deserting Hessians	5,000
Killed or died	8,000
Returned to Europe	17,000

George Washington led the American troops to victory, and King George III lost the colonies. Yet the British propagandists in America in the World War tried vainly to recruit an army (they did recruit thousands, to our everlasting shame), using the Hessians as the bait.

† Material of commands of Generals Burgoyne, Tarleton and Benedict Arnold, (British.)

* General Daniel Morgan said: "For the grand essential in the composition of the good soldier give me the German, he starves well." (See recollections of Washington.)



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